Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

Nippon Times
Evening

Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

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In News Spotlight

Tokyo Marriage Bureau Kept Busy As 1,800 People Apply for Mates

The Tokyo Prefectural Marriage Encouragement Bureau, established two months ago, has already interested 1,800 persons to file their pictures and applications at the Bureau, reports the Asahi.

The parents of the prospective brides and bridegrooms who have made nuptial applications mainly come from the middle and upper classes. Among the registered names are those of the sons and daughters of lieutenant-generals, rear-admirals, and members of prefectural and municipal assemblies.

More people today are coming to realize the importance of match-making bodies in the social order the Asahi states, and the applicants take pride in the fact that they are pioneers of a new age.

Prospective bridegrooms are mostly graduates of universities and recognized technical schools. Officers in the Army and Navy as well as lawyers are listed among the men who seek a life-mate.

The greatest number of prospective brides comes from well-to-do families. Women doctors, office girls and school mistresses sprinkle the list of prospective brides.

The organization has so far succeeded in pairing 46 individuals. This small figure attests to the meticulous care taken by the organization regarding the character and background of the would-be couples.

The meetings between the prospective brides and bridegrooms are not made, by pre-arrangement, in theaters and department stores, but are held at the home of the chief of the Marriage Encouragement Bureau or at the Bureau's office. Monthly and bi-monthly meetings are then encouraged by the organization.

Hanako Muraoka, head of one of the four Marriage Encouragement Bureaus located in the city, asserts that one advantage of these organizations was that prospective brides and bridegrooms have a wide group of persons from which to choose their future mate.

Press Comments

Monday, January 18

MAINICHI—Counter-Attack Crumbles
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Americans Are Barbarians

Counter-Attack Crumbles

MAINICHI—In his New Year address to the German land, sea and air forces, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler clarified his unshakable determination by declaring that "We shall conquer this winter as we did last winter, for there can never be a compromise in this war." On the other hand, Josef Stalin, the Soviet Premier, and Michail Ivanovich Kalinin, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Council, instructed his compatriots to devote their full energy to winning the final victory.

As if to reflect the declaration of the leaders of both countries, intense activities were seen in the Reich-Soviet war situation with the ushering in of the new year. The Red forces attempted to recover the lost territories by forcing the Germans to waste manpower as well as materials, and their power was far from contemptible. Nevertheless viewed from recent information, this attempt was foiled by the severity with which the German forces fought back.

According to Chairman Kalinin, the Soviet counter-attack, in the Stalingrad sector, the central sector and in the mid-stream of the River Don already was under way since November 19, November 25 and December 16 respectively. Since the last year-end, however, the area of the Soviet counter-attack was expanded from the Arctic to the Caucasus region.

Of these operations, the main aim of the Soviet forces was the recapture of Rostov. The leaders of the Red army attempted to, isolate the German forces in Stalingrad and the northern Caucasus by reducing this strategical position. Toward this end, they strengthened the equipment and distributed crack units to a line extending southward from the confluent-point of the Don and Donetz rivers to Salsk.

In the Caucasus sector, the Soviet forces severely counter-attacked the Germans along the Terek River while in the Stalingrad region, a general offensive was launched by the Red army. The Soviet forces also repeated fierce counter-attacks in sectors mid-way between the Don and Volga rivers and in the Don River bend.

The Germans and their allies for a time allowed a partial advance of the Soviet troops, but their positions were considerably strengthened since the beginning of this year and from around January 10, they resorted to fierce and effective offensive operations. As a result, scores of Soviet tanks were lost in different fronts, thus frustrating the determined counter-attacks.

Though the failure of the Soviet winter offensive is due partly to a relatively mild climate this year and to the completeness of the German preparations for "General Winter," the over-confidence placed by the Soviet Union in the United States and Britain cannot be overlooked.

Premier Stalin once said that the Anglo-American operations in North Africa do not indicate the formation of the so-called second front, but nevertheless he mapped out his strategy on the assumption that the Axis forces would be placed in jeopardy. Contrary to his anticipation, however, the situation in North Africa did not affect the German forces in the least.

Meanwhile, the United States and Britain are said to be disappointed in the actual aspect of war between Germany and the Soviet Union, not because they feel sorry for the latter, but because of their own disadvantages. This is the point which the Soviet leaders should realize most speedily to their own benefit.

Americans Are Barbarians

TOKYO, SHIMBUN—Commander-in-Chief Halsey of the United Anti-Axis fleet for the Southwestern Pacific area, probably in his attempt to make a plea for his own defeats in battles, accuses the people of Nippon of being barbarous.

How ever, nothing could be more ludicrous than the fact that the Americans, who are an uncultured people call Nippon a barbarous nation—Nippon which has a brilliant history and culture of three thousand years.

Aren't the Americans themselves barbarous? The American people of today on the whole are the descendants of those vagabonds who in the early period of the modern age flowed into the New World from Europe dreaming of making a fortune at a stroke. In the veins of the Americans today there runs the cruel and barbarous blood of those who slaughtered the peaceful and meek native Indians and robbed them of their land. How cruel and barbarous were those

Rift in Chiang's War Camp Widens As U.S. Airmen Continue Wild Fling

Domei

CANTON, January 17.—A serious indignation toward the arrogance of American airmen in China and deep pessimism over the future of Chungking were expressed by Flight-Lieutenant Chen of the Chungking air force who recently surrendered to the Imperial Forces.

"Since the British forces were miserably defeated in Burma," writes Lieutenant Chen in his message recently published, "the officers and men of the American and British forces in China, pressed by disappointment and solitude, have become wild and arrogant. They despise everybody except themselves, indulge in drinking and immoral acts and are trampling over the Chinese morality.

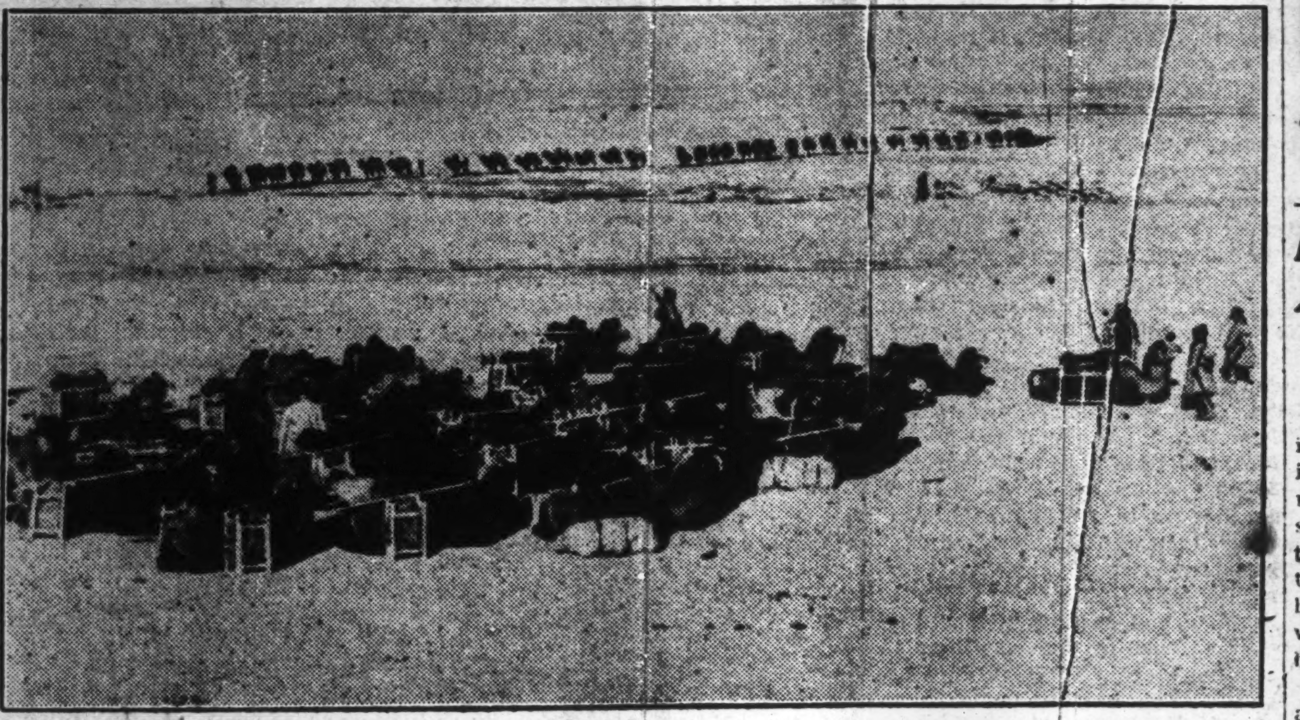
"Although America and Britain are continuing to talk much about the "aid to Chiang," the supplies have been stopped since the Burma Route was occupied by the Japanese Forces and consequently Chungking has become completely isolated.

"Moreover, the conflicts between the Kuomintang and Communist factions have been continued unabated and are showing signs of becoming ever more serious in the future. In addition, the war lords in remote border regions are making maneuvers to strengthen their own influences, without following orders from the central authorities. The Chungking leaders, on the other hand, are trying hard to check the influences of these war lords.

"The administrative field is also presenting very dark aspects. A large part of executive power is in the grip of political leaders hailing from Chekiang Province. The officials are all out trying to make shady profits by smuggling or through illegal transactions under cover of their official rights. More than half

(Continued on Page 2)

Winter in Nippon's North War Front



Over the vast frozen terrain of North China, a camel corps of the Imperial Army continues its busy activities. Even here in the bleak cold of the desert where human existence is almost impossible, the rugged soldiers of Nippon are daily engaged in maintaining the security of the nation's frontiers. (Passed by War Ministry)

CONSULS FACE BUSY SESSION

Various Problems Awaiting Solution At Coming Meeting

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, January 17.—Consuls and consuls-general at Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow, Pengpu and Wuhu under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Ambassadorial Office in Shanghai, will meet in conference here on January 23, for the first time since the Nanking Government's declaration of war upon the United States and Britain.

At the conference, it is reported, various problems are to be discussed in connection with the agreements concluded between the Imperial Government and the Nanking Government concerning the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of concessions.

Attendant on the problem of the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights will be the problems of consular jurisdiction, consular police, rights of residents, etc., and in connection with the problem of the retrocession of concessions are the problems of taxation and police, which are included in the matter of transferring of the Municipal Police Office to Shanghai Municipality.

In the problem of the relinquishment of extraterritoriality important

(Continued on Page 2)

UCHIHARA CAMP VISITED BY STATE MINISTERS

Words of Encouragement Given to 15,000 Members

The Uchihara Agrarian Training Camp in Ibaraki Prefecture was visited by three State Ministers, yesterday. They are Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino and Minister without Portfolio and concurrently vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, all of whom gave words of encouragement to 15,000 members of the Agricultural Leaders' Corps who are now taking a course of discipline at the camp.

Lieutenant-General Ando arrived at the Uchihara Station at 10:14 a.m. and subsequently delivered a speech at the headquarters of the Training Camp.

The agricultural leaders welcomed Navy Minister Admiral Shimada at 1;16 p.m. at the same station and then listened to a speech in which the Navy Minister emphasized that the spirit of farmers constitutes the Nippon spirit.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino arrived at the Mito Station at 3:36 p.m. and immediately visited the Kawarada Branch of the Training Camp. He then visited Uchihara and spent the night at the Ishiguro Hall.

Minister Ino made a lecture at 8:30 a.m. today before an assembly of the agrarian leaders and later inspected the fields in Koibuchi-mura in Higashi-Ibaraki-gun. He left Uchihara Station for Tokyo at 11:34 a.m.

Iraq Declares War on Axis

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—The Iraqi Legation at London announced today that Iraq had entered a state of war with Nippon, Germany and Italy, it is reported from London.

Domei

BERLIN, January 16.—Political circles of Germany are observing that the war declaration by the Government of Iraq against Axis nations is entirely due to the pressure brought upon the country by the United States and Great Britain, against the wish of the Iraqi people.

Already in 1939, when the present Iraqi Premier Nuli Said was Foreign Minister, he tried to bring Iraq into the war, but his attempt failed as the Iraqi Cabinet was opposed to his scheme. Now Premier Nuli Said has attained his cherished object by declaring war against the Axis nations.

U.S. TO ENLIST PEOPLE OF NEAR EAST IN ARMY

Will Be Given American Citizenship for Service

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 17.—Native inhabitants of military age in Lebanon, Syria, Palestine and Transjordan, will be accepted as soldiers in the United States army, and will thus acquire American citizenship by their service in the United States army, it was announced by the United States military authorities in West Asia, it is reported here today.

In view of the fact that the United States cannot reinforce its forces in West Asia due to Axis submarine activity, the above step was adopted as a last resort by the United States military authorities in West Asia, it is further stated.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—Attorney-General Francis Biddle of the United States, announced today that 289 foreigners serving in the United States expeditionary forces in foreign lands were given certificates of naturalization. This is the first time in the history of the United States that residents outside the territory of the United States were given American citizenship papers and these people are of 35 different nationalities.

Named Administrators

Yasunori Otani, supervising official of the Imperial Railways, and Toyoshiro Nakamura, Railway official attached to the Railway Minister's Secretariate, were appointed Chief Administrators while 15 administrators of the Army in the Southern Regions were newly appointed, according to the announcement of the War Ministry issued today, reports Domei.

In the meantime, the new appointment of two Navy administrators was announced by the Navy Ministry today.

ENEMY DRIVES PUSHED BACK

Axis Air Forces Maintain Activity Over African Skies

Domei

ROME, January 17.—In the Libyan sector, no remarkable progress has been seen in the general war situation except for a fierce exchange of fire. The enemy has not yet shown signs of reopening their counter-offensive.

In Tunisia, the enemy drive staged in the southern sector of Tunis was driven back with 120 enemy bodies left behind.

The Axis air forces, in their raids on the enemy bases at Algiers and on Malta Island, gained good results.

Some enemy bombers attacked Sicily Island but no tangible damage were caused.

In their air combats today in North Africa, the Italian air forces

(Continued on Page 2)

DEPOSITS AT YEAR END TOTALED ¥46 BILLION

Huge Sums in Banks Show Peoples' Cooperation

Reflecting the increasing zeal of the people of Nippon to cooperate financially with the Government in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, deposits at banks throughout Nippon as at the close of 1942 aggregated ¥46,569,000,000, representing a marked increase of ¥2,997,000,000 as compared with the corresponding figures for the end of November, according to the Zenkoku Kinyu Toseikai or All-Japan Monetary Control Association, reports Domei.

The association's survey also revealed that valuable securities possessed by banks as at the close of December totaled ¥26,530,000,000, or an increase of ¥1,720,000,000 over the November figures, thus indicating a energetic consumption of Government bonds.

December-end bank deposits were divided into ¥3,354,521,000 in special banks (exclusive of the Bank of Japan), ¥35,737,863,000 in ordinary banks and ¥7,477,000,000 in savings banks.

ADMIRAL BERNOTTI LAUDS NIPPON NAVY'S SUCCESS

Domei

ROME, January 16.—Naval victories repeatedly scored by the Imperial Navy since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War were hailed warmly by Admiral Romeo Bernotti, former Chief of Naval Staff, in his lecture given at the Friends of Nippon Society attended by many representatives of Italy and Nippon yesterday.

"Heavy damage has been inflicted by the Imperial Nippon Navy upon the anti-Axis nations' naval forces in the present war," pointed out Admiral Bernotti, "The United States navy, in particular, suffered a fatal blow, seriously affecting the naval forces of the world and marking a great stride toward the final victory for the Axis Powers."

Italian Navy Unit Smashes Enemy Vessels at Algiers In Daring Torpedo Attack

Two Transports Sunk, Cruiser Damaged, Says High Command

Domei

ROME, January 17.—Italian naval attack forces, in their penetration into Algiers Harbor last Tuesday scored direct torpedo hits on four enemy vessels including a cruiser, sank two hostile merchantmen and caused another merchantman to run aground, the Italian High Command, in its bulletin issued today, revealed. The announcement stated, in effect:

The attack forces of the Italian Navy, penetrated the harbor of Algiers last Tuesday, availing themselves of the dark night, and caused heavy damages to several enemy vessels including warships. As so far confirmed, the list of damages to the enemy consists of one cruiser and three large-sized vessels directly hit by torpedoes, two merchantmen sunk, one merchantman stranded, and one cruiser damaged.

The Italian naval forces, despite desperate enemy fire, returned to their base safe and sound.

British Plan to Grab Tangier Seen As Protest Lodged With Spaniards

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

MADRID, January 17.—The British consul-general at Tangier, under instructions from his home Government, filed a protest with the resident Spanish authorities that Britain cannot accept any alteration in the international position of the city by the Spanish Government, a Havas message revealed here from Lisbon as a London dispatch.

The alleged protest is interpreted as a British step to repudiate all Spanish rights in the international zone resultant upon Spanish occupation of the area in November, 1940. In view of the fact that the port city is located just opposite to Gibraltar fortress, the reported British representation is creating many rumors here as to the British secret intentions behind the present step.

According to a Transocean report from Stockholm, the present British measure may be rightfully taken as a preparatory step for Britain to make an illegal thrust at the port.

Tangier, it is recalled, was made a neutral unfortified zone on the strength of the Tangier Law of 1923, which came into effect in June, 1925. The same law brought into being a new executive commission to rule the whole zone and an international body of 27 members who were to function as legislators.

In June, 1940, the same city was suddenly occupied by a mob of native inhabitants. The Spanish Government immediatly proclaimed that the country would pay full respect to foreign rights in the locality. In November, the same year, the Spanish commander of the Tangier garrison issued his decree that the old administrative and legislative organs would be discontinued. The commander at the same time assumed his new position as Governor-General of Tangier.

Tangier Situation Told

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—Amid varied comments here with regard to the alleged report that the British Government has made a strong representation to Spanish military authorities in occupation of Tangier, a brief description of the anti-Brit-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S., BRITAIN RECOGNIZE GIRAUD AS PUPPET HEAD

British Secretary for N. Africa Makes Statement

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

MADRID, January 16.—British Secretary for North Africa Harold MacMillan, announced that the anti-Axis nations have recognized General Henri Giraud and his supporters as the de facto government of North Africa, in a statement issued at Algiers yesterday, according to Transocean reports from Stockholm.

Also he declared that the compromise between Giraud and General De Gaulle will be reached at an early opportunity.

British Minister of Propaganda Brendan Bracken, referred to the relations between Giraud and De Gaulle in a press conference in London yesterday, and said:

"The report that Britain is selecting her own candidate for the control of French North Africa is entirely unfounded. Britain has complete confidence in Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, and also both the American and British Government desire complete understanding between De Gaulle and Giraud."

The New York Sun, on the other hand, reports the rising confrontation of views between Britain and the United States in respect to North Africa, according to a Havas report from Berlin. "The foolish criticism of Eisenhower by British newspapers is aggravating the situatoin and also causing bad sentiment among the American public," the Sun said. "Furthermore, the rivalry among Great Britain, the United States and France is affecting Arab nationalists in North Africa. Such a situation should be speedily improved."

Chiang, Paniushikin Confer

Domei

NANKING, January 18.—Soviet Ambassador A. S. Paniushikin conferred with Chiang Kai-shek at 5 p.m. yesterday, and although the nature of the conference is kept secret, it is believed that they discussed concrete means of supplying materials to Chungking.

The Soviet Ambassador has also been conferring with Foreign Minister T. V. Soong respecting the improvement of the Northwestern supply route, it is reported.

Rubber Confab Slated

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—A British-Indian Rubber Conference will be held in New Delhi during February with the attendance of many experts from Britain, it is reported from New Delhi.

At the projected meeting, discussions will be made over measures to counter the shortage of rubber and especially to probe the possibility of producing rubber in southern India.

MORE TANKS CLAIMED IN E. FRONT BATTLES

Sixty More Ironclads Destroyed by Germans

Domei

BERLIN, January 17.—German forces on the Eastern front, in the past two days, destroyed 60 enemy tanks, according to the war bulletin issued by the German High Command today. The announcement made the following revelations:

The Soviets in the Stalingrad sector again launched a large-scale offensive but the Germans firmly held their positions decisively checking the Soviet onrush.

In the middle sector, a breach extending one and a half kilometers was made by German storm units in the Soviet line of defense. As a result, the Germans reduced 35 Soviet positions and more than 30 enemy pillboxes. Two other German units, in their fierce operations in the same sector captured 25 pillboxes.

The German High Command announced today that on the Eastern Front, German air forces and anti-aircraft units shot down 41 enemy planes yesterday, while on the Velki-Luki front, German forces smashed 47 enemy tanks, reports Domei.

R.A.F. Raids Berlin

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—The British Air Ministry announced at 2:45 a.m. today that British four-motored bombers bombed Berlin for 45 minutes, Saturday night, and dropped about 8,000 explosive and incendiary bombs, it is reported from London.

Domei

BERLIN, January 17.—Last night, British air forces raided Berlin, for the first time since November 7, 1941. They mainly bombed residential sections of the city, and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs. They blindly bombed a hospital.

In the raid, 31 were killed and 150 wounded. Of the attacking British planes, two were shot down by German anti-aircraft guns.

Syrians Rise in Protest

Due to the demands of the British in Syria, the Syrian Government was forced to grant permits allowing Jews to live in Syria, and as a result, the inhabitants of Allepo and various other towns in the country have started anti-government demonstrations, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on January 15. In a certain sector, the armed forces fired upon the demonstrators, killing 10 persons and injuring 200 others.

BRITAIN WITHDRAWS CAPITAL FROM INDIA

Railway Bonds Worth 20 Millions Redeemed

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, January 17.—The Indian Government announced yesterday that Indian Railway bonds, amounting to 20,200,000 pounds, will be redeemed, with the understanding of the British Government. Among those railway bonds are many issues which have not approached their maturity. The withdrawal of British capital from India is regarded important as it means the economic retreat of Britain from India, particularly because of the fact that of late it has been rumored that American capital will replace British capital in India.

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 16.—The citizens of Calcutta are steadily leaving the city, in fear of air raids by Imperial planes, for the province of Bihar and the northern section of Bengal province. They are mostly of the lower class, and those who have gone to Bihar already reach 62,000.

In Bihar, these evacuees from Calcutta are forming tent villages. In the northern section of Bengal Province the evacuees are rapidly increasing and authorities are busily engaged in providing them with houses and provisions.

DIRECT THRUST AT JAPAN URGED BY TIMES, LONDON

The Times, London, in its editorial of January 14 discussed the need of directly attacking the Japanese mainland and of retaking of Burma under the headline "Perspective of the Pacific War Situation." The editorial says in part:

"It will be meaningless to take back one by one a great number of branches of a tree captured by Japan, because the tree itself persists. An axe should be used to fell the tree. No ultimate objective of war can be achieved unless the drive is directed to the land where the Japanese nation lives, its Government exists and its main military forces are kept. Our objective is to deal a vital blow to the heart of Japan lying 3,000 miles away from Papua. And to realise this we must have an overwhelmingly great naval strength. At the same time, we are badly in need of bases near Japan. Another strategic need is to supply Chungking with materials by reopening the Burma route."

British Selling Railways

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—A special report from Mexico City to the Financial News, London, says that the British Government has commenced negotiation with the Mexican Government for the sale of railways in Mexico owned by British people, it is reported from London.

KUOMINTANG IN VITAL ROLE

Nanking Organ Urges More Strengthening Of Political Power

Domei

NANKING, January 16.—Pointing out the deep significance of the two-day fifth plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang which ended yesterday, the Min Kuo Jih Pao, organ of the Nanking Government, editorially stressed today the need of further strengthening the political power of the Kuomintang.

Based on the principles of Pan-Asianism and the abolition of unequal treaties advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the paper said, the Kuomintang has cooperated with Nippon in establishing a New Order in East Asia.

The participation in war by the Nanking Government is but a natural outcome of such a policy aimed to attain a complete freedom and equality for China through liberation of East Asia from Anglo-American influence, the paper said.

Consequently, the fact that the fifth plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang approved a resolution stressing this point is of deep significance.

Various Factions Dissolved

At the time of the founding of the National Government, various different factions in China cooperated in weathering the national crisis but since then, in parallel with the demand of the time, the Kunghotang, Taimin Society, etc. voluntarily dissolved and currently, the Kuomintang is the only political party existing in China.

In order to overcome the past political weakness of China, the paper asserted, there is no other recourse but to centralize and strengthen the political power and unite the whole country.

To put it more explicitly, the journal said, the Kuomintang should strive to achieve the object of strengthening its political power to lead people in all walks of life, for, only then will it be possible to save China and its people from danger and to rehabilitate the country from ruin, the Min Kuo Jih Pao concluded.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

Americans in the dawn of the history of the present-day United States can be seen from Washington Irving's "The Sketch Book." This cruelty and barbarism of the Americans in the early days of their history was indeed condemned by a minority of the Americans themselves of that time who were cultured.

Therefore, it is no wonder that in the present twentieth century in the big cities of the United States there are rampant the so-called gangsters and that consequently the rich are precipitated to a predicament under which they cannot sleep in peace unless they have high walls erected around their houses as if they lived in the midst of an African desert and have their houses armed with machine-guns. America today, with Roosevelt as her chief, is perpetrating international gangistic acts.

True, the United States, in order to enrich her materialistic life, has invented various machines and gathered the money of the whole world by her products obtained from the land and soil of her usurpation. Further, she has usurped other new territories and in less than a century she has made herself a mighty Power of the world. And she is boasting to the world of her so-called American civilization and American mode of life! But in their spiritual life the Americans of today differ little from their vagabond forefathers who dreamt of making a fortune at a stroke. Perhaps of all the so-called civilized nations of the world no nation is so poor and feeble in its spiritual life as the America of today.

In the history of the United States there is a period called the Gilt Age and for the sake of development of newly risen industry all spiritual activity has been discarded with contempt and scorn. Even today America intrinsically is but an enlarged reproduction of the Gilt Age. And America, just as an ignorant upstart would collect old pictures and curios which she can never appreciate at all, has transplanted into her soil the old manufactured stuff called European civilization in its original form and pretends herself to be a civilized nation.

We do not harbor self-complacent ideas as held by the ancient Chinese people, but we are firmly determined to safeguard the glorious culture of the Nippon Empire against the American ambition of world domination.

Hungarian Regent Honors Goering

Special to the Nippon Times

BUDAPEST, January 15.—On the occasion of the 50th birthday of Field-Marshal Hermann Goering His Serene Highness the Regent of Hungary conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Hungarian Order of Merit adorned with the Holy Crown on war-ribbon with swords, the highest Hungarian war distinction. The decoration will be handed over in person by General Nagy, Hungarian Minister of Defense, who will leave Budapest for Berlin on January 17. He will be accompanied by General Rakosi, Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian Air Force.

Chiang Camp Rift Seen Aggravated

(Continued From Page 1)

of them do not hesitate to accept bribes from the populace.

"The situation is no less serious in economic and financial spheres, for inflation is assuming ever more serious proportions while prices are skyrocketing, driving the populace into grave difficulties. All indications point to the final collapse."

Expressing indignation and disgust toward American airmen, the flying officer continues:

"The United States pilots are living far more luxurious lives than Chungking officers. Even in the same airfield, the living standard is quite different between them and the Chinese. The officers and men of the Chungking forces are very much dissatisfied with the differences in treatment and do not like to maintain contact with these alien pilots.

"Moreover, the American air force has its own commander and is practically apart from the air units under the command of Chungking's Aviation Committee.

"The American air force considers the Chungking force as inferior and never collaborate in maneuvers. No matter how repeatedly and eagerly the Chungking air force may ask for warplanes of high efficiency, the United States air force never complies with the request, alleging that Chinese pilots have insufficient capacity.

"Under such circumstances, the soldiers of the Chungking forces are harboring a more and more serious antipathy toward the American airmen."

U.S. YEARBOOK ADMITS NIPPON PLANES SUPERIOR

Is Proven Fact, Says New Publication Aerosphere

"The superiority of the new Nippon planes is an acknowledged fact," the newly published American yearbook of planes, called Aerosphere, declares in its preface, Domei reports from Buenos Aires. The Aerosphere contains 1,000 photographs and is published by the Charles Forbes Press. It is said that in accuracy and detail the new publication surpasses even Jane's Fighting Planes, known throughout the world as the authoritative book.

The preface in Aerosphere in substance is as follows:

"Before the end of this great war there will be a considerable change in military aircraft equipment. For example the machine-cannon will replace the machine-gun. Armor will also develop remarkably. At present bombers bomb from high altitude but in the future they will operate from low heights. The reason is because anti-aircraft guns can be aimed easier at planes flying at high altitudes and the aiming of anti-aircraft guns at low-flying planes is very difficult. In addition, fighters cannot dive-attack bombers at low altitudes. It is almost impossible to get pictures of Nippon's new planes and we could not include these in our yearbook. The Nippon planes included in this volume are those of pre-war days. However, the superiority of the new Nippon aircraft is an acknowledged fact."

Two French Pilots Flee

Domei

VICHY, January 16.—Two French pilots escaped from North Africa on a British Curtiss plane, and landed on the beach near Cette, 30 kilometers southwest of Montpellier, South France. The two pilots said, upon landing, that they were forced to join the Giraud forces, but as they did not wish to fight for the anti-Axis group, they had been looking for an opportunity to escape to France.

Cork Trees Thrive Here

A cork tree found growing in Nishimura, Izu Peninsula, may create a new industry in Japan, states the Asahi. Forty or fifty years ago, some individual living in the neighborhood had brought back a seed from the Mediterranean district, the native habitat of cork trees, and planted it. The Agricultural Department of Kyoto Imperial University has decided to plant 500 seeds of this tree in its experimental farm.

F.I.C. CHINESE JOIN FOR WAR

19 Bodies United—Send Messages to Tojo and Wang

Domei

SAIGON, January 17.—Representatives of 19 Chinese Societies in Southern French Indo-China held a mass meeting this afternoon at the China Theater in Cholon to form a federation and to pledge to devote their total power toward the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

At the meeting held in commemoration of the Nanking Government's declaration of war, with Nipponese and Nanking Government officials on the spot attending, a manifesto was issued to the following effect:

"We, 100,000 Chinese in Southern French Indo-China, will devote our material as well as manpower toward the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, and to our utmost to help the National Government of Nanking prosecute the war.

The federation of the Chinese societies newly formed at the mass meeting dispatched telegraphic messages to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Nippon and President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of Republic of China.

The message to Premier Tojo follows:

"The National Government of Nanking declared war against the United States and Britain, and we, Chinese overseas, have expressed determination to support the National Government.

"Today, we held a mass meeting in commemoration of the declaration of war and pledged to devote ourselves to eradicate all Anglo-American influence from East Asia, which stands in the way of establishing a new order in this part of the world.

"We take this opportunity to express our gratitude for your country's relinquishment of extraterritorial right and retrocession of concession in China."

The message dispatched to Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government reads:

"We were greatly moved by the National Government's declaration of war upon the United States and Britain, and today we held a mass meeting of Chinese residents in Southern French Indo-China in commemoration of the declaration of war.

"At the mass meeting we pledged to support the National Government of Nanking with might and main and to exert ourselves for the reconstruction of China and the establishment of a new East Asia."

Enemy Drives Pushed Back

(Continued From Page 1)

shot down three enemy planes while Italian ground fire accounted for one hostile plane. The Italians lost one plane, which is still missing.

British Repulsed Attack
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, January 17.—The war situation in Libya which had been temporarily stalemated since the latter part of last December was animated with the start of an offensive by the British Eighth Army in the Sirte sector on January 15.

In this connection, the German High Command, in its communique issued on January 16, announced that a powerful enemy tank corps was repulsed by the Axis forces after being dealt a loss of 35 tanks.

A D.N.B. report at hand reveals that the British troops that attempted to launch surprise attacks on the southern flank of the Italo German positions on January 15 were repulsed after suffering serious losses.

On the afternoon of the same day, D.N.B. states, Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General B. L. Montgomery mobilized powerful artillery corps in the operations but ordered the suspension of fighting toward evening in view of the serious losses sustained by his forces. The British lost 35 tanks out of 150 in the course of the battle.

On the morning of the following day, the British forces started a large-scale bombardment against the Axis positions by mobilizing all of their artillery corps. Details concerning this offensive, however, have not been received here yet.

In the meantime, it is reported that the German air force made terrific bombings on the British forces and destroyed eight enemy tanks in the rear.

According to German information, the British forces in the same sector consist of approximately 10 divisions, out of which three are tank divisions. The 44th and 41st infantry divisions are stationed along the coastal highway and the 10th tank division is placed in the south of these two infantry divisions. The 7th tank division and two New Zealand divisions are stationed at the southern flank which is now the center of pitched battles. Close behind them are the 1st tank division and the 50th infantry division, both of which were recently sent to their present positions.

In the remote sector in the rear, two divisions consisting of British and Indian soldiers respectively, are stationed as reserve forces.

NEWS FROM SPORTS WORLD

WASEDA GAINS SKIING CROWN

National Students Meet in Hokkaido Brought to Close

Amassing a total of 47 points, the Waseda University ski team won the University Division of the National Students Ski Meet which was brought to a close Sunday following three days of competition at Otaru, Hokkaido.

Meiji finished a close second with 43 points followed by Nippon University with 34 points, Hokkaido Imperial and Hosei with 12 points, Keio 6 points and Rikkyo 2 points.

In the College Division, Otaru Higher Commercial School ran away with first place with a total of 79 points. Its nearest rival, Yonezawa Higher Technical School scored but 28 points. Likewise, in the Middle School Division, the Hokkai Commercial School outclassed its field to take first place with 34 points. Arakawa Shihan was a poor second with 18 points followed by Otaru Commercial with 14 points.

On Saturday, Waseda increased its first day lead by finishing first in the slalom event. Skiing down a difficult steep course of 4 kilometers, Yuichiro Sasakawa finished first for Waseda with the time of 4 minutes 50.2 seconds.

In the college division, Katsutaro Yamakuro of Tokyo Higher Physical Training School, timed at 5 minutes 43 seconds, eked out a close win over Kawaie of Toa Gakuin, who was timed in at 5 minutes 44.6 seconds. In the Middle School Division Rokuya Okada from Hokkai Commercial School with the time of 5 minutes 26 seconds came in a good 10 seconds ahead of his nearest competitor.

SUMMARIES

(Saturday)

University Slalom—Won by Yuichiro Sasakawa (Waseda) time -4:50.2; Aratani (Nippon) second, time -5:07.6; Seki (Keio) third, time -5:18.6; Kobayashi (Nippon) fourth; Okabe (Hokkaido Imperial) fifth; Mori (Meiji) sixth.

College Slalom—Won by Katsutaro Yamakuro (Physical training school) time -5:43.0; Kawaie (Towa Senmon) second, time -5:44.6; Kawakami (Otaru Higher Commercial) third, time -5:48.2; Katagiri (Otaru Higher Commercial) fourth; Kokume (Otaru Higher Commercial) fifth; Mokube (Otaru Higher Commercial) sixth.

Middle School Slalom—Won by Rokuya Okada (Hokkai Commercial) time -5:26.0; Takeuchi (Hirosaki Technical) second, time -5:39.4; Chaki (Yoichi Middle) third, time -5:46.6; Fukuie (Otaru Commercial) fourth; Kumagaya (Hokkaido Commercial) fifth; Mishima (Otaru Middle) sixth.

British Designs On Tangier Seen

(Continued From Page 1)

ish atmosphere in the port city, as given by the Tangier correspondent of the British Daily News Chronicle a few days ago in the same paper, is proving of interest.

"Tangier, due to the weakness of the Anglo-American authorities in the locality, is remarkably inclined toward the Vichy Government and Axis countries.

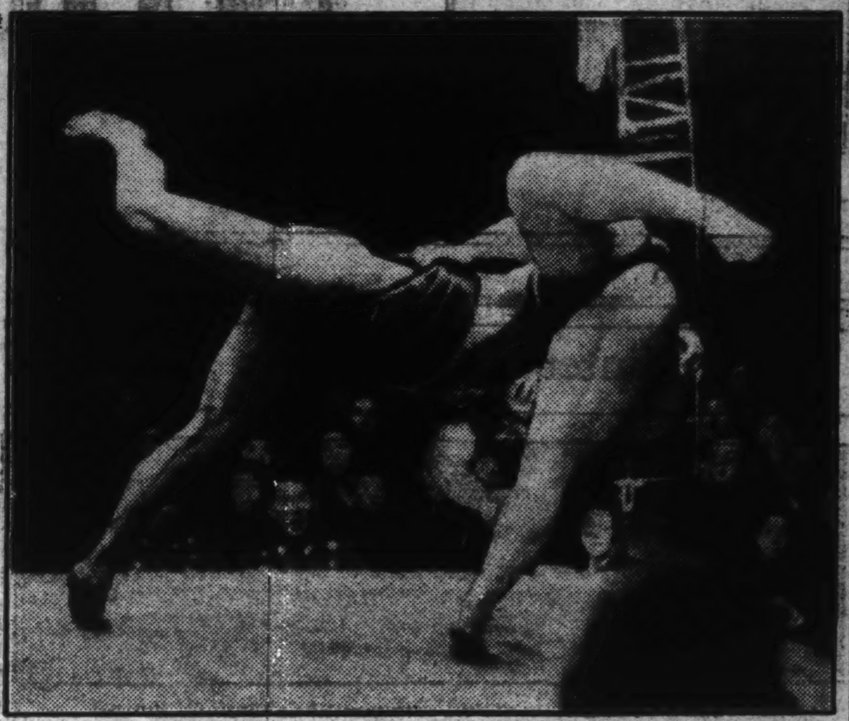
"All Degaullists here are generally called traitors. The local French authorities and civilians are ostensibly manifesting anti-British sentiments. The visitors here from French Morocco will be surprised to find thick pro-German leanings influencing administrative circles.

"The German organs here, which on the sudden invasion of the anti-Axis forces of North Africa immediately evacuated, are now found again engaged in their intelligence work. All Degaullists at Tangier are living in oblivion."

Husband's Wish Fulfilled

A few days ago, the widow of Gosaku Kurimori, aged 78, of Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku made a contribution to the war fund of ¥1,000, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi. The sum represented the grant given to her husband for meritorious services in the Russo-Japanese War and the interest which accrued on it.

The deceased husband, it was related, had deposited the money in a bank immediately on receipt of the grant and had left word at his death-bed that the money should be put to some use at the time of his country's emergency.



Grand Champion Akinoumi, leader of the East Camp suffered his first defeat in eight starts on Sunday when Kashiwado, in a whirlwind attack, sent his giant adversary flying out of the ring. Shown is Akinoumi, at right, going into a tailspin.

Aged Physician of Nagoya Walks 2,000 Kilometers

The claim of the greatest hiker of this country during the year 1942 will go to a septuagenarean physician, Mitsugu Tsukazaki of Nagoya who covered 2,000 kilometers during the last year, states the Mainichi.

Mr. Tsukazaki, 72, vice-president of the School Physicians' Association of Nagoya, made up his mind to make a 4,000-kilometer hike at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and in the course of his hike, to pray at the various shrines and temples for the final victory for Nippon.

During the last year, he covered 2,000 kilometers in his pilgrimages to various places. From the beginning of this year, he made a trip of 320 kilometers from Kobe to Hiroshima. He is expecting to realize the projected plan to cover 4,000 kilometers by the end of the year.

When he was a third-year class student of the middle school, Mr. Tsukazaki made up his mind to visit all Imperial Mausolea and famous historical buildings on foot. For the last 55 years, he continued to make pilgrimages and thanks to his extensive pedestrian journeys of many years, he is now enjoying the best of health.

Consuls Face Busy Session

(Continued From Page 1)

will be matters concerning rights of coastal trade, internal waterway navigation, trade, estate, residence, missionary, as well the right of stationing consuls and the right of travelling, etc.

Problems in connection with the raise in status of the consulates in Soochow, Hangchow and Pengpu to that of consulate-general, are also to be discussed at the conference.

With the primary object of realizing immediate cooperation between Nippon and China, matters attendant on the Nanking Government's declaration of war and the conclusion of the agreements are expected to be deliberated upon at the coming conference, it is reported.

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Champ Akinoumi Loses In Feature Upset

Some 30,000 fans, who packed the Kokugikan amphitheater on Sunday, the eighth day of the spring national sumo tournament, witnessed the first big upset of the 15-day tournament as Kashiwado of the West team toppled famed Akinoumi, one of the four Grand Champions or "Yokozuna" of this tournament.

Akinoumi's defeat was the only upset of the day, as favorites continued to take their bouts. At the end of the eighth day, the West team led the East team, 94 to 87.

Here are Sunday's result of the main matches:

Terunobori defeated Yamatonishiki
Sagamigawa defeated Futasegawa
Saganohana defeated Sakuranishiki
Maedayama defeated Dewaminato
Nayoroiwa defeated Masuiyama
Terukuni defeated Tamanoumi
Futabayama defeated Bishuzan
Kashiwado defeated Akinoumi
Haguroyama defeated Kyushuzan

East Wins at Handball

The 4th East versus West handball match was taken by the East team, 10 to 3 Sunday at the Meiji Shrine grounds. At the half-time the East team held a 4 to 2 lead. In the second half, the West was held to 1 point as the Western team ran away with the match with 6 more points.

The score:

East	4	6—10
West	2	1— 3

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MERGER OF YOUTH BODIES UNDER CONTEMPLATION

To Be Placed Under Government Control

With a view to bringing the war to a successful conclusion, plans are now under contemplation to merge the Dai Nippon Youth's Association and the Service Corps of all schools, colleges, and universities throughout the country into a new body, it is reported.

According to the plan, which will be submitted to the Government early in February, all persons from 14 to 25 years of age, will be entitled to the membership. The present members of the Service Corps of schools, colleges, and universities, will be enrolled in the branches of the new body to be shortly established in cities, towns, and villages where they now reside. During summer or winter holidays, when they return to their native homes, they will be enrolled in the branches at their respective native-places, so as to be ready in times of emergency.

It is further reported that in order to place the new body under direct Government control, a state minister or official of the Shinnin rank is slated as President and concurrent General Supervisor of the new body. Prefectural and other branches will be placed under the control of their prefectural governors and district directors, who will be appointed as supervisors.

Sasazaki Wins Decision

"Soldier Boy" Ko Sasazaki easily took a decision over Aiji Futaba, Sunday night, in the ten-round main event of a boxing smoker held at the Hibiya Public Hall.

In another ten-rounder Fukuda took the decision over Bungen. Two eight rounders and two preliminary bouts completed the program.

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More Hooks—More Fish

To adorn Japanese dinner tables with more palatable fishes, the people of Banshu district, Hyogo Prefecture, have decided this year to produce 16,000 different types of fish hooks of all sizes, totaling 1,000,000, according to the Asahi. The annual output of hooks in this district totals ¥20,000,000 in value. The Asahi comically announces that an "air raid alarm" has been sounded throughout the waters of Greater East Asia.

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A Review of East Asiatic Affairs

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
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CONTENTS:

MARCH OF EVENTS
ONE YEAR OF THE PACIFIC WAR .... Yusai Takahashi
LIMITS OF SOVIET-"DEMORATIC" UNITY .... Shozo Mori
THE OFF-SEASON ELECTION IN AMERICA .... Katsuji Inahara
WAR SITUATION IN NORTH AFRICA .... Tohmin Suzuki
GREATER EAST ASIA INTERNATIONAL LAW .... Masatoshi Matsushita
READJUSTMENT OF SMALLER CONCERNS .... Tanzan Ishibashi
JAPANESE-THAI CULTURAL ACCORD .... Takeshi Yanaghisawa
CHARACTERISTICS OF JAPANESE WOMEN .... Toshiko Ifukube
OUR SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION POLICY .... Chihiro Tsutsui
BOOK REVIEWS:
Sadao Kiyohara: Nippon Shisoh-shi (The History of Japanese Thoughts)—Harutaka Hayashi: Sake (Rice Wine)—Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai: Connaissance de L'Indochine
JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—Extracts:
Kazuo Higo: Japan's Objective in Historical Light—Yoshio Matsushita: Revisions in the Conscription System—Hisataka Omodaka: Our Modern Women
CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS
(October 21—November 20, 1942)
DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL:
Protest to the British and Indian Governments in regard to Maltreatment of Japanese Interned at New Delhi, November 11, 1942—The Second Anniversary of the Conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, November 30, 1942 (1) Premier Tohjo's Address (2) Foreign Minister Tani's Speech

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British domination in North Africa. I reported from Buenos Aires. ...ing at the Foreign Ministry. the C.R.B. notes. ment (Continued on Page 3)

Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times

Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

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140,000 BUSHWHACKERS KILLED BY JAPANESE ARMY IN N. CHINA DURING OPERATIONS LAST YEAR

95,000 Chungking Soldiers Were Taken Prisoner

70,000 SURRENDERED

Pacification Zone Expanded Now to Two and One-Half Times Former Area

Domei

PEKING, January 16.—The Imperial Expeditionary Force in North China today announced its composite war results achieved during the period of one year up to the present, which comprise 140,000 enemy dead left behind, 95,000 prisoners and 70,000 enemy soldiers who surrendered. The pacified zone has been extended to two and a half times over that existing in 1941, it was also revealed.

The campaign in 1942 was heralded by an annihilative battle, which was carried out against the Chungking forces in the Eighth War Zone at the beginning of the year, over the frozen plains of Ordos.

It was followed by a one-month campaign in February against Chinese Communists and the main strength of the enemy's 18th Legion in Shansi Province. Rigorous battles were also fought against Communist bandits around Peking and, keeping pace with military operations, political, economical, cultural and propaganda warfare has been continued up to now.

Meanwhile in Hupei Province, campaigns against Communist elements were repeatedly conducted, thus preventing the Red influence from extending to Manchoukuo, and simultaneously securing the rich agricultural zone in the central and eastern part of the same province.

In Shantung Province also, battles against the Communist forces were repeatedly launched.

Since the latter part of May, a large-scale campaign was conducted in the mountainous area along the border of Hupei, Hunan and Shansi provinces, as a result of which the Chungking and Communist forces were dealt fatal blows. Also, an annihilative battle was launched against the New Fourth Army and the 98th Army under the direct command of Chiang Kai-shek.

The composite war results for the one-year period consisted of 140,000 enemy dead left behind, 95,000 enemy soldiers captured and 70,000 soldiers who surrendered. Then the pacified area was enlarged two and a half times over that of the preceding year.

The fact that the number of prisoners and the soldiers who surrendered is very large in comparison with the enemy dead, is considered as a sure proof of the accelerated decline of the fighting strength of the Communist and Chiang forces and, at the same time, is irrefutable testimony to the collapse of the enemy's theory of "saving the country through fighting."

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT URGED TO PROTEST TO U.S.

Public Angry Over Violation Of Territory by American Planes

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—Local political circles have demanded that the Portuguese Government should file another strong protest with the United States authorities over the violation of neutrality by the 11 American warplanes which made a forced landing here yesterday.

The landing of American planes has caused a grave unrest among the Portuguese people but the local journals are using prudence, reporting the news without making any comments.

Military circles, in the meantime, have expressed the following opinion regarding the event:

It is understood that the anti-Axis forces were forced to send planes hurriedly to North Africa to counter the German air force which maintains overwhelming supremacy there. The outcome of the war is clear, however, considering that the pilots of the anti-Axis air force failed even to fly from the British homeland to North Africa.

Red Cross Supports Japan's Treatment Of British Captives

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—The International Red Cross Society has submitted a report to the British Government testifying that war prisoners in Hongkong under the charge of the Japanese were getting adequate accommodations and were being well-treated, according to a London dispatch. The report, based on visits made by representatives of the International Red Cross, flatly refuted allegations to the contrary made by Major Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

ACTIVITIES BY REDS RIFE IN WEST ASIA

Communism Spreading in Egypt, Iraq, Other Nations Trampled by Britain and U.S.

The authorities in the regions of West Asia which have been brought under the control of America, Britain, and their satellites are worried over an increase in communistic activities under their jurisdiction, an Istanbul report to Domei says.

The communistic menace is especially serious in Egypt where the authorities have their hands full fighting against the red element in the country. The Egyptian Government is reported to be planning to meet the increase in communistic activities in the country by improving conditions for the working-class people. It is said to intending to achieve this end through a bill concerning labor contracts which is said to have passed the Egyptian Legislature.

Crisis in Egypt

In spite of the efforts of the Egyptian Government to end it, the social and political unrest in the country is mounting. Mustapha En Nahas Pasha, head of the Egyptian Government, who is a puppet in the hands of the British Government, has vested in him wide powers to deal with the emergency. He is credited with having the intention of tightening the restrictions on the press as a means of checking the further spread of communism among the people. The view persists among students of the Egyptian situation that it will not be very long before martial law is proclaimed throughout Egypt.

In Iraq and Syria as in Egypt, the authorities are reported to have made mass arrests of communists recently. The actions were the result of the pressure brought to bear by America and Britain on these West Asiatic countries to make things difficult for the communists.

Food Shortage a Factor

The social unrest which is increasingly in evidence in Egypt, Iraq, and other West Asiatic countries under American and British control is due mainly to the difficulty experienced by the people in getting supplies of food and other goods of daily necessity. In Syria and the Levant much of the shortage of foodstuffs is due to the fact that the railways are controlled by the American and British forces which use them exclusively for the transportation of materials needed by them.

An announcement made by the Teheran broadcasting station on January 13 will be helpful in getting up a picture of the condition of Iraq. The broadcast asked the residents of Teheran to report to the nearest police station if they find that any things are missing from their homes. The announcement implies that looting is rampant in Teheran.

U.S. to Invite Ciraud

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—The Argentine Ambassador to Washington notified Argentine Foreign Minister Dr. Enrique Luis Guinazu on January 15 to the effect that the United States will invite General Henri Giraud, head of the rebel French regime in North Africa, to America as an official envoy, it is reported from Buenos Aires.

GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR INCREASED TAX TO NET BILLION YEN

Main Purpose of New Levy Is To Absorb Floating Purchasing Power

TOBACCO PRICES UP

Augmented Revenue to Be Directed Toward Defrayal Of War Expenditures

The Cabinet has decided to increase taxes.

The bills necessary to effect the change will be introduced in the 81st Diet session when it reconvenes late this month after the year-end and New Year holidays.

The increased taxes will be put in effect during the next fiscal year.

It is estimated by the authorities of the Finance Ministry that the increased taxes will increase the revenue to the extent of ¥1,000,000,000 in the first year of the operation of higher taxation, that is, the 1943-44 fiscal year.

The same authorities expect that the increased revenue in a normal year will run into ¥1,140,000,000.

The increases will be in indirect taxes, as distinguished from direct taxes, which are composed for the most part by income tax.

The object of the move by the Government to boost up taxes is not so much to increase the revenue of the Government as to keep within reasonable bounds the consumption of commodities in the nation.

Disposal Law to Be Revised

Concurrently the Government will revise the Temporary Tax Disposal Law. The change will be in the direction of facilitating expansion of productive power and reorganization of the industrial structure.

On Saturday afternoon, after publication of the Government's plan to increase taxes, the Finance Ministry announced that tobacco prices would be raised, the new prices to go into effect from Sunday.

All brands, with the exception of Homare, which soldiers chiefly smoke, are affected by the change. The increases average 61 per cent.

The new price of the more popular of brands of cigarets is: Shikishima 65 sen per box, up 30 sen; Asahi 45 sen, up 20 sen; Sakura 45 sen, up 20 sen; Hikari 30 sen, up 12 sen; Hoyoku 50 sen, up 20 sen; Akatsuki 30 sen, up 10 sen; and Kinshi 15 sen, up 5 sen.

In a statement of the reasons for higher tobacco prices the Finance Ministry stressed that the aim of the change is help to keep down the purchasing power of the people.

It is understood that all of the increased revenue from the sale of tobacco will be used in meeting military expenditures.

Highlights of Plan

The high lights of the proposed tax increase plan are:

1. Taxes on sake will be raised. The rates of increase will vary according to classes of sake.

2. Manufacturers of synthetic sake as in the case of manufacturers of pure sake will be made to organize themselves into an association for the control of the industry.

3. Tax rates on beverages will be raised about 10 per cent.

4. Taxes on all brands of sugar will be raised. The new rate on refined sugar will be ¥14.50 per kin. The present rate is ¥12.

5. Commodities Tax will be adjusted. Taxes on luxuries will be raised to a large extent. Taxes on commodities which are to be added to the list of goods on which this tax is levied will be approximately 10 per cent of the value of the goods.

7. There will be a large increase in Amusement Tax. The new rates will vary from 30 to 200 per cent. The present rates are from 20 to 100 per cent.

8. Taxes on admission tickets will be increased all round. The new rates will vary from 20 to 120 per cent. The present rates are from 20 to 80 per cent.

9. A new tax, called Special Act Tax, will be created. The levy will be collected from photographers, beauty parlor operators, printers, and book-binders.

Entertains German Envoys

Domei

NANKING, January 16.—Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the National Government of China entertained Dr. Erich Kordt, the new German Charge d'Affaires, and Dr. Heinrich Stahmer, newly appointed Ambassador to Tokyo, and other members of the German Embassy this evening at the Foreign Ministry.

Anniversary of Singapore's Fall Nears With Peace, Order Restored

New-Born Malai to Fete End of British Fortress February 15—Entire Peninsula Sees Prosperity Under Japan's Benign Guidance

By a Domei Correspondent

SHONAN, January 15.—It is fully 11 months since the mighty Imperial Japanese Forces completed their amazing Malay Campaign by capturing Singapore on February 15 last year, and great changes have occurred in the meantime.

To begin with, the former citadel of British aggression in East Asia, is no longer known as Singapore but has been re-christened Shonan, while peace and order reigns over the now Malai Peninsula extending 1,000 kilometers in length from north to south.

Today, the Japanese, Chinese, Malai and Indian peoples are going about their tasks with smiles and hopes as well as a firm determination to restore and reconstruct Malai in cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration.

Malai students already have departed for Japan to study Japan and things Japanese in order to apply their knowledge, in the near future, to the reconstruction of new Malai.

The Japanese residents of Malai have increased tremendously, within the last 11 months, and they have already drawn up a concrete plan to organize the Shonan Service Society, at the suggestion of the Military Administration.

According to this plan, every Japanese resident above the age of 18 will be eligible for membership in the society which will be inaugurated within the next month.

The Japanese Language School in Shonan, which had been closed at the outbreak of the current war is open again with approximately 40 Japanese youngsters attending. Among the pupils are those children who recently returned after internment in India.

The Shonan Nautical School, which shortly will open for classes, began to receive applications for entry on January 7 and it is reported that a full quota of students have been accepted. These candidates will then be fully admitted after a detailed examination, following which the students are to be given full maritime training under the Japanese system.

On January 13, the Military Administration announced that communications by mail in English will be forbidden from July 1. However, present indications show that the English language will be overshadowed by the Japanese before the decree becomes effective, due to the rapidity and eagerness with which the people of Malai are learning the Japanese language.

Approximately 2,500,000 Chinese residents of Malai, who constitute a powerful bloc, especially, in the economy of the peninsula, are collaborating a hundred per cent with the Military Administration.

Their willingness to help in the establishment of a New Order in East Asia is daily becoming more pronounced, particularly following the declaration of war on America and Britain by the National Government of China.

These Chinese, most of whom originally came from Kwantung and Fukien provinces, are jubilant over the Military Administration's announcement of January 12 that remittances of 100 yuan per person per month to China will be allowed in the near future. It is recalled that prior to the outbreak of the war these Chinese used to remit tens of millions of yuan to their homes every month.

The fall of Singapore on February 15 a year ago will be fittingly celebrated next month and already appropriate preparations are being made by the authorities as well as by the cosmopolitan populace of Malai.

On January 11, the first anniversary of the fall of Kuala Lumpur was celebrated, while on January 14 the capture of Malacca was commemorated.

Nearly a year ago today, the Union Jack fluttered throughout the Peninsula to the displeasure of all Asiatics. But today, everyone is displaying the Rising Sun flag with appreciation for the peace and order it has brought to their land.

NANKING BANK NOTES ACQUIRING STABILITY

Increase in Production to Facilitate Healthy Development of Currency

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 16.—With the old Fapi swept out of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces as well as the Wucheng and Hankow areas, economic observers here declare that the Central Reserve Bank notes can be kept at a stable level, especially in view of the plans for greatly increasing agricultural and industrial production power in the above regions.

These sources pointed out that the relaxation of control on the interchange of goods between Shanghai and the hinterland as well as the model peace zones will inevitably stimulate trade transactions through the medium of the C.R.B. notes. They said that when such daily necessaries as cotton piece-goods, salt, sugar, matches, candles and other goods which are now being held in stock in large quantities in Shanghai are sent in greater quantities to the interior, it will add greatly toward maintaining the value of the C.R.B. notes as well as facilitating the purchase of agricultural products from the interior.

They added that the development of light industries of all kinds and the expansion of the textile industry with native products as raw materials will not only help to maintain the value of the C.R.B. notes, but will also serve to increase the supply of goods.

The fair and impartial distribution of goods and the stabilization of commodity prices, these quarters said, will additionally bolster the value of the Bank's notes. They pointed to the recently organized Tobacco Distribution Guild as one of the forerunners of the machinery for the maintenance of the value of the C.R.B. notes.

VICTORY MEET HELD BY CHINESE IN TOKYO

Meet at Hibiya Hall to Pray For Successful Consummation of War

In concert with China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, the Chinese Residents Association of Tokyo held a victory mass meeting in front of the Hibiya Public Hall at 8 a.m. on Saturday to encourage their compatriots at home as well as to pray for certain victory in the current war, reports Domei.

Approximately 1,000 Chinese residents carrying long white banners with large Chinese characters reading, "Chinese People's Meeting for the Annihilation of America and Britain" were joined by elementary school pupils carrying the national flags of Nippon and China.

Lin Chin-tu, President of the association, and Vice-Admiral Shizuo Tsuda, Chief of the Third Bureau of the Koa Domei, Asia Development Federation, addressed the meeting which adjourned after adopting a resolution for a thorough prosecution of Asia's sacred war.

At 10 o'clock the participants proceeded to the Nijubashi to pay their respects to the Imperial Palace, and continued to the Yasukuni Shrine where prayers were offered to the enshrined war dead.

Following this, the procession passed before Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's official residence and arrived at the Chinese Embassy in Azabu-ku, where the paraders were addressed by Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang, before disbanding at noon.

In conjunction with Saturday's meeting the Chinese families in Tokyo will devote the next week to the sewing of lucky "thousand-stitch" belts which will be sent to their motherland.

Moriyama in Madrid

Domei

MADRID, January 16.—Morindo Moriyama, Japanese Minister to Portugal, arrived here today from Lisbon by air en route for Japan for consultation with his Government…

SCOUTING PLANE CREW CITED FOR DARING ACT OVER HARBOR OF DAVAO

Challenged Six Bi-Motored Bombers In Duel

DOWNED 1 MACHINE

Enemy's Plan Was Thwarted by Quick Action of Lone Patrolling Craft

Honor was done to the Imperial Navy Air Force on Sunday when it was announced by the Navy Ministry that the issuance of a citation to a scouting seaplane commanded by Air Chief Warrant Officer Hideo Yamada which performed deeds of unswerving loyalty at the entrance to the Harbor of Davao on January 18, 1942 had just been brought to His Majesty the Emperor's attention.

The honored scouting seaplane shot down one of a group of six twin-motored enemy bombers which appeared to attack the Japanese war vessels in the harbor.

The observer and pilot were severely wounded in the engagement. But they managed the continued operation of the plane. Thus they foiled the enemy in his plan.

The Navy Ministry's announcement which was issued at 3 p.m. follows:

"The following citation has before been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the scouting seaplane, commanded by Air Chief Warrant Officer Yamada, which fought bravely at Davao Harbor on January 18, 1942. This fact has just been brought to Imperial attention."

Citation

The citation reads:

"The Scout Seaplane, Commanded by Air Chief Warrant Officer Yamada

"The above-mentioned, while on the watch for enemy submarines at the entrance to the Harbor of Davao on January 18, 1942, encountered six twin-motored enemy bombing planes which appeared with the object of attacking our naval vessels moored in the harbor. Alone, and acting with deliberation, it charged the enemy planes. It fought bravely and resolutely, shooting down one of the enemy planes. The observer and pilot, although they were severely wounded by enemy bullets, managed the continued operation of the plane, thereby undermining the enemy's plan. This deed is recognized as a remarkable demonstration of unswerving loyalty.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

December 8, 1942.

Isoroku Yamamoto,
Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet."

The exploits of the seaplane commanded by Air Chief Warrant Officer Yamada were recounted by a Navy staff officer.

"At that time enemy submarines were prowling in the neighborhood of the entrance to Davao Harbor.

"Shortly before 7 a.m. the seaplane was sent to keep a close watch for enemy undersea craft at the mouth of the harbor. A squall had come and the visibility was extremely bad.

"As the seaplane went on duty to look out for enemy submarines, it discovered six planes flying in the direction of where the seaplane was flying. It could not tell whether the planes were Japanese or not.

"In order to ascertain the nationality of the planes, the scouting seaplane went higher. It was not long before it knew for certain that the strange planes belonged to the enemy, and that they had come to attack the Japanese war vessels in Davao Harbor.

"At the sight of the seaplane, the enemy planes, which were twin-motored bombers, split into two groups, and began a movement of encirclement against the Japanese plane.

Shot Down One Plane

"Full of the spirit of the Imperial Navy, the occupants of the scouting plane rose to the occasion. They brought their solitary machine into the midst of the enemy plane. They shot down one of the enemy bombers as they descended to get into…

GERMANS DESTROY 77 RUSSIAN PLANES

Soviets Repulsed in Eastern Front—Axis Blasts 35 Tanks in Libya

AIR BASES RAIDED

British Troops in Coastal Region of Gulf of Sidra Pushed Back

Domei

BERLIN, January 16.—The Luftwaffe shot down 77 Soviet planes on January 15 in the Eastern Front, while the Axis forces, operating in the North African Front, destroyed 35 enemy tanks in Libya, the German High Command announced today in its communique which follows:

Eastern Front:

In the southern sector, the German forces repulsed numerically superior enemy forces which attempted a counter-attack.

The German air force sank a Soviet mine-sweeper in the Black Sea, and also bombed and destroyed warehouses and oil depots on the coast.

In the Stalingrad sector, the German forces repulsed furious enemy attacks made by infantry and tank corps on January 15, and inflicted heavy damages on them.

Many Forts Destroyed

In the central sector, German attack troops destroyed many enemy fortresses, and annihilated the soldiers there.

Meanwhile, in the sector south of Lake Ladoga, the Germans repulsed enemy attacks and recaptured the area which the Soviets occupied on January 15.

In the course of aerial duels, staged yesterday throughout the Eastern Front, the German air force shot down 77 enemy planes. The Luftwaffe lost three aircraft.

North African Front:

In Libya, the British Eighth Army attempted to encircle the Axis tank corps, but the Axis forces repulsed the enemy after a pitched battle and destroyed 35 enemy tanks.

In Tunisia, the Axis forces repulsed the enemy and advanced their positions.

The Axis air force, in the meantime, achieved remarkable results in attacking enemy air bases and also effectively aided the land forces in Tunisia and Libya. Axis warplanes caused a big fire to break out in the harbor of Bone and shot down 12 enemy planes, simultaneously destroying eight planes on the ground.

4 Enemy Ships Sunk

Reich U-boats operating in the waters northeast of Benghazi attacked an enemy convoy of three ships and several scouting vessels and sank two ships totaling 7,000 tons, while another two enemy ships, aggregating 12,000 tons, were also sunk in another attack against a convoy. Also, a German air squadron sank a British mine-sweeper in the Mediterranean.

Reich anti-aircraft guns shot down five of the enemy warplanes that attacked Western France. The Luftwaffe carried out an air raid on the southern coast of England and also conducted night bombings on munition factories in various parts in the eastern section of England.

British Troops Repulsed

Domei

ROME, January 16.—The Italian High Command issued the following communique today:

The Axis forces repulsed British troops after many hours of severe fighting in the coastal region of the Gulf of Sidra in Libya. In the battle, 35 British tanks were destroyed.

In Tunisia, the Axis forces compelled enemy troops to retreat after a pitched battle.

German and Italian airplanes have achieved remarkable results in the above two fronts. On January 15, the Axis air force carried out bombings on the rear of the enemy forces, the facilities of various harbors, and generally machine-gunned enemy units.

In air duels, Italian warplanes shot down three enemy planes, while the Luftwaffe shot down 13. The Axis air force, moreover, de-

(Continued on Page 2)

First Reich Bombing On Casablanca Port Causes Much Damage

Domei

ROME, January 16.—German planes recently carried out their first bombing attack on the port of Casablanca in French Morocco, according to a Tangiers dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia. As a result of the raid, the report states, considerably heavy damages were inflicted on docks, ships and harbor facilities there. Because attacks by Axis air forces had never been dreamt of there, the authorities, as well as the residents, were greatly confused and many of the Arab inhabitants have already begun to evacuate. Consequently, confusion has been caused in transportation and traffic facilities. A 25-franc bus tariff from Casablanca has suddenly risen to 500 francs, it is reported.

1,000 FALL VICTIMS OF BRITISH BOMBING

Indiscriminate Attacks by Enemy Air Forces Scored by Burmese Priests

Domei

RANGOON, January 16.—The number of those whose houses and properties were blown up and those who were either killed or wounded as a result of the indiscriminate bombing by the British and the United States air forces in India on December 20 alone reached over 1,000, it was learned today.

The Thaye Thaw Kyaung Daik Mosque was destroyed completely by a direct bomb hit and six priests including the head priest Saya Daw Udi Wa, were killed. Many other priests were either seriously or slightly wounded.

The sight of these unfortunate priests being carried to hospitals has incurred implacable resentment and hatred of the Burmese people against the British and the Americans who have committed such cruelties in cold blood.

Recalling the terrible scene of the bombing, Ude Wan Da, 37, one of the priests who miraculously escaped injuries, said as follows:

"As you see, our mosque was machine gunned by the British fliers.

"In the neighborhood of the mosque alone, I found over 10 corpses of babies lying on the road, all of them between six months and only one year old. It was an awful sight.

"The enemy stayed in Rangoon over a year, and they fully are aware of the location of the busy centers and the residential quarters in the city. The British and American fliers deliberately dropped bombs and incendiary bombs on these quarters for the purpose of causing panic among the innocent people.

"This certainly is the most brutal and uncivilized act of the highest degree and certainly should not be tolerated. The 250,000 priests and the entire people of Burma certainly cannot afford to overlook such an act of atrocity."

CALCUTTA CITIZENS FLEE

Evacuate to Bengal, Bihar Due To Japanese Raids

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 16.—Apprehensive of the continued bombings by the Japanese Air Force, the citizens of Calcutta are continuously evacuating to Bengal and Bihar provinces, it is reported from New Delhi.

The majority of the evacuees are of the lower class and their number has reached 62,000. The citizens, who have taken shelter in the northern part of Bihar Province, are living in make-shift tents. The authorities of both Bengal and Bihar provinces are now occupied in furnishing the evacuees with living…

LIFE ON SUBMARINE IN ACTION RELATED

In Pacific Operations, Japanese Sailors' Greatest Foe Is Heat

By KENJI NAGURA

FROM AN UNDISCLOSED BASE.—The shrilling bell overhead abruptly breaks the monotony in the submarine. Officers and men come filing out from their quarters, and go to their respective posts. Presently, another signal is sounded. Then the submarine pops up to the surface like a whale. It is time for the men to come back to the world. As the hatch is lifted, fresh air rushes boisterously down into the submarine through the hatchway. We are in enemy waters, but the night air is serene and peaceful. Only the trade wind washes across the tropical sea.

When operating close to the enemy, the submarine disappears into the depth of the ocean, and all day it maneuvers undersea. When night returns, however, the submarine rises to the surface. This is the only time the men take time out for their relaxation and fresh air.

The heat inside the submarine is stifling. Near the equator, the temperature rises to 30 degrees centigrade, and in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific, 27 to 28 degrees. The temperature in the electric generating room is constantly above 40 degrees. Ventilating fans give no comfort. And, the air inside the submarine is vitiated to a point beyond description by the sweat of the men among the mazes of machines and equipment. In this unbearable condition, these brave men fight untiringly by day and night, with their hands constantly on the machines, vigilantly on guard.

After a certain number of hours on duty, these men are relieved by another shift, and the men thus relieved of duty scurry to their quarters to rest.

Meals Are Simple

Meals for these men are most frugal. Because of the limited carrying space of the submarine, only a minimum amount of food is carried. These men keep themselves fit by taking nourishing and vitalizing tablets. The men are always happy and cheerful around dinner table, though there is nothing very appetizing. Here, the atmosphere is enlivened by the jocular conversations exchanged among the men.

After many days of this routine, the submarine finally discovers its quarry, either a warship or an ordinary vessel. In either case, the blood of the men boils with eagerness. The atmosphere is soon enveloped in tenseness. No sooner as the command "to the post" is given, the men jump to the torpedo tube which is always polished spotless and adjusted to the minutest degree of accuracy. When the command, "ready, fire!" is made, the men unleash their salvo at the enemy.

The reverberation of the salvo leaves behind an atmosphere of suspense. Five seconds, ten sconds, and all the time during this short span, the men could just imagine the torpedo churning its way toward its prey. Then the climax, the detonation of the torpedo exploding echoes back to the submarine. In this brief moment, the men are entranced with heavenly ecstasy, and all trails and tributions are completely forgotten. This feeling of deep saitsfaction can only be appreciated by the men who crouch in the submarine. Being immured within the steel of the submarine, the hearing of these detonations which mean the destruction of the enemy is the only compensation for these men.

Germans Destroy 77 Russian Planes

(Continued from Page 1)

stroyed or set ablaze numerous enemy planes on the ground.

Enemy warplanes attacked Tripoli but the damage caused was slight, with the casualties being only eight. Two of the raiding enemy planes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns. The enemy air force also attacked Gela in Sicily and released a few bombs. Two enemy planes were shot down in Gela and in another island respectively by Axis anti-aircraft batteries. Two Italian planes were lost.

An Italian high-speed torpedo boat, which was escorting a convoy of merchantmen, was attacked by three large-sized enemy destroyers on the night of January 15. After torpedoeing one of the enemy destroyers and sustaining some damaged itself, the Italian torpedo boat succeeded in arriving safely at its base.

U.S. to Extend Rationing

In view of the necessity to enforce a rationing system on the distribution of more categories of food supplies in the United States, the Price Adjustment Board has mobilized from 5,000 to 10,000 women for the purpose of making a survey on the kind, quality, and quantity of the foodstuffs concerned, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, dated January 15.

BOOKWORMS OF EAST ASIA FLOCKING TO JAPAN

Medicine, Engineering and Japanese Language Are Most Popular Subjects Among Co-Prosperity Students Who Hope to Become National Leaders

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

In keeping with the steady progress of the gigantic reconstruction program now under way in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, scientific and cultural bonds uniting the peoples of new Asia are growing ever stronger. With the conclusion of the Japanese-Thai Cultural Agreement some time ago, and with agreement between Japan and French Indo-China for the mutual exchange of students, educational opportunites, long withheld from the native southern populace by oppressive measures employed by America and Britain, have been opened, paving the way for their much-awaited industrial, educational, and cultural rise.

Today, taking advantage of the educational opportunities offered them, students dispatched by the Governments of the various continental and southern countries are in Japan, studying diligently under her careful guidance, giving promise of becoming the future leaders of their respective countries.

Although the ever-fluctuating international situation has, from time to time, greatly affected the rise and fall in the number of these students, there are at present some 3,000 of them from Manchoukuo, China, Mongolia, Thailand, Burma, French Indo-China, the East Indies, the Philippines, India, and other countries, in the educational institutions of Japan. Of these, 60 per cent are specializing in medicine, engineering, and agriculture; the remaining 40 per cent in education, law, economics, and political science.

Students from Manchoukuo are, perhaps, subject to the most rigorous selection, for this country in particular, owing to its unique relationship with Japan, has adopted the policy of systematically selecting quality rather than quantity. Those who wish to enter institutions of learning in Japan are required to pass special examinations under the supervision of the Civil Administration Department of the Government.

Unlike other countries, Manchoukuo has instituted in its Tokyo Embassy an "educational affairs section," which is today supervising not only the educational interests of the students but their personal welfare. Since the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, its number of students has steadily increased, maintaining an annual average of 700 to 800 students for the past few years. The latter part of October last year showed some 850 male students, 170 women students, plus an additional 200 of both newly enrolled in Japanese schools.

From the upper strata of Manchoukuo's distinguished personage are the three sons of Manchoukuo's Ambassador to Tokyo, Wang Yunching, who are enrolled in the First Higher School, the Urawa Middle School, and the Fifteenth Tokyo Prefectural Middle School. Waseda claims the son of Manchoukuo's Premier, Chang Ching-hui; Waseda's First Higher School, the son of the Imperial Household Minister, General Hsi Hsia; Keio's Preparatory Course claims the two sons of General Tsang Shih-yi, President of the Privy Council; the Second Tokyo Prefectural Middle School, the son of the former Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Li Shoa-keng.

Of the present students, 260 boys and 15 girls are studying in various middle, normal, technical, and commercial schools. With the Students' Hall for Manchoukuoan Students at Koishikawa, whose facilities accommodate some 160 students, and with the Ushigome—ryo, whose doors are open only to women students, board and lodging facilities for students from Manchoukuo are admirably well taken care of.

Nanking Proteges

China, however, offers another story. With the outbreak of the China Affair, approximately 5,000 government students studying in Japan effected a "wholesale evacuation," since then, the number of Chinese students returning to Japan has shown a peculiar tendency toward fluctuation. With the progress of the China Affair, about 400 returned to resume their studies. Following the formation of the Nanking Government, the number increased to about 800, falling again to 500 immediately prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Since then, the figures have assumed a gradual upward tendency.

For the benefit of the increasing number of students, various facilities have been newly organized and established by Chinese authorities. The Japan-China Educational Society in Kanda, which aids the students in the selection of their schools and boarding-houses, maintains close contact with the China Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, for the welfare of the students. The East Asiatic School founded in April of last year was also established solely for their benefit through the sincere and sympathetic interest of their Governmental authorities.

The East Asiatic School itself is divided into two departments, the preparatory and the advanced. In the former, whose enrollment boasts of some 300 students, fundamental knowledge, such as the study of the Japanese language, is given. The latter department which is recognized by the Japanese Education Ministry uses in its curriculum identical texts used by Japanese higher schools. Students graduating from this institution are qualified to enter the Japanese Imperial University.

Of the 1,500 students enrolled in the school, 10 per cent are women students. Its enrollment boasts of sons and daughters of many prominent and distinguished leaders, among whom are Miss Kao, daughter of the former President of Shansi University, and Miss Liu, daughter of the Commander of the Shansi Guards. On the whole, the largest group of students comes from Central China, the next from North China, and the least from South China.

Bookworms From Mongolia

Students from Mongolia are relatively new. In 1934, as the first group of Mongolian students to study in Japan, 10 young Mongolians in Manchoukuo were dispatched by the Japanese Kwantung Army to Japan. During the same year, 10 others were sent through the assistance of Prince Teh. Since the founding of the autonomous Federated Government of Mongolia, in September of 1939, the number of Mongolian students has steadily increased. Today, in various agricultural, live-stock breeding, educational, and other institutions, there are some 200 students, to whose number is expected a potential annual increase of 50. All Mongolian students, excepting those who are here through the direct invitation of the Koyasan University from religious connection, are required to communicate with the Zenrin Kakuryo at Nishi Okubo.

Among those now studying in Japan, are the son of the Chief of General Staff of the Mongolian Army, and the son and the younger brother of the Councillor of the Federated Government.

Prior to their enrollment at higher Japanese institutions of learning, the students receive preparatory training in the Special Preparatory Course at the Zenrin Higher Commercial School. Here some 70 Mongolian students are today making necessary preparations for entering higher schools. In the dormitory attached to the school, there are approximately 100 students.

Future Thai Leaders

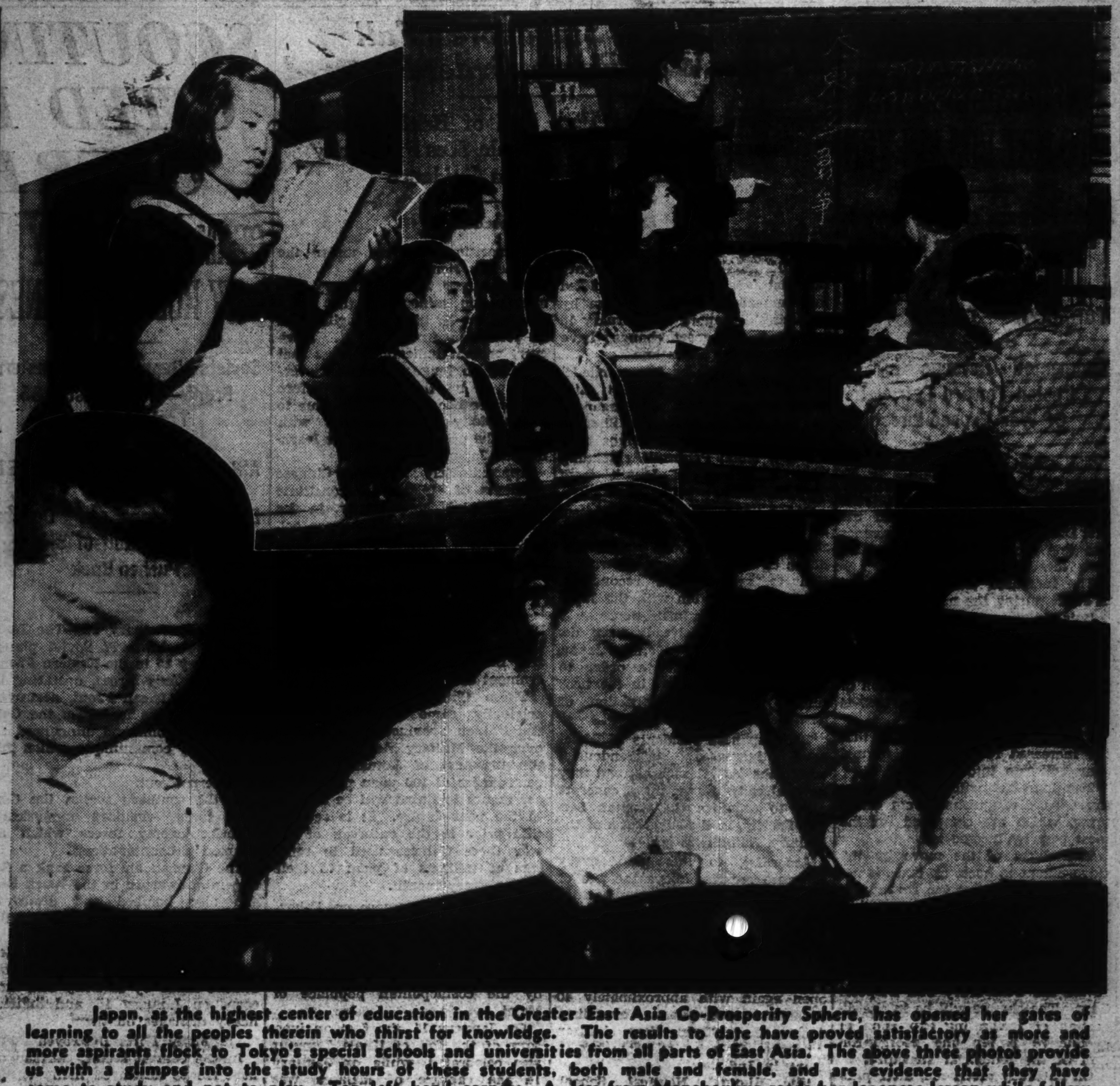
Thailand has, perhaps, the newest students, for, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, each incoming ship which lays anchor in Japan's harbors brings with it new government students. There are today 100 students studying in Japan's institutions, anticipating that day when they will be able to serve their country. Of the total, roughly two-thirds intend to specialize in scientific course, in order to study mechanics and techniques.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand had been sending her students to the United States and Britain. With the commencement of the war, however, the focal point of her interest turned toward Japan, and Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn, the quickest to grasp the import of the change in international situation, sent his son to Japan to study.

For the welfare of the Thai students in Japan, the Japanese-Thai Institute with its dormitory accommodating some 300, has been established in Setagaya.

Government students from the southern regions and various other parts of the world, excluding Manchoukuo, China, and Mongolia, are assisted by the Kokusai Gakuyu-kai in all such matters relating to routine negotiations and preparatory training. Last June, the institution took over the former American School, where today they have established a Japanese Language School and a girls' dormitory. In addition to these measures, the society has founded in Nishi Okubo a boys' dormitory.

Among the students received by the Society, there were last October eight Annamese students from French Indo-China, four from the Philippines, six from the East Indies, and five from Burma. In January, five students from Johore, among whom were the two nephews of Sultan Abrahim, arrived in Tokyo, first of the students to come from Malai. There are, in addition to these, three German, three Italian, one Hungarian, and five Afghanistan students, who are specializing today in such subjects as economics, archaeology, history of fine arts, the Ainu race, and not the least important, the Japanese language.



Japan, as the highest center of education in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, has opened her gates of learning to all the peoples therein who thirst for knowledge. The results to date have proved satisfactory as more and more aspirants flock to Tokyo's special schools and universities from all parts of East Asia. The above three photos provide us with a glimpse into the study hours of these students, both male and female, and are evidence that they have come to study and not to play. Top left hand corner: A lass from Manchoukuo reads her Japanese lesson while fellow classmates listen attentively. Top right hand corner: A mixed class of Thai students learning Japanese characters with the aid of the indispensable blackboard. Bottom: This White Russian girl seems to be at home as she takes notes during a lecture at a medical college.

Press Comments

Sunday, January 17, 1943

ASAHI—The New Tax Increase and the Nation's Determination

MAINICHI—Increased Direct Taxes and Higher Tobacco Prices

The New Tax Increase and the Nation's Determination

ASAHI—To win the decisive battle today which will be followed by another decisive battle tomorrow, we will endure any burden and will overcome any difficulty. This is the sole means to fight through the war till final victory has been attained.

Before the tax increase bill announced on January 16 was decided upon, the authorities must have had very painful deliberations and used great determination. Appreciating the authorities' motive and feelings, we must give full support to the new move. No matter how much it may affect the individual life, no hardship is intolerable when we think of the servicemen fighting on the fronts.

The current increase of tax mainly pertains to indirect taxes and is aimed at controlling consumption and absorbing purchasing power.

In America and Britain, the taxation system is so arranged that no one can make an annual income of more than $25,000 and £6,000. In the United States, the exemptions for a bachelor are set at an annual income of $600, which means the lowest standard of living. It is to be noted that the purchasing power of a dollar does not exceed that of one Japanese yen.

We need not pay our attention as to if the masses of the United States and Britain, especially those of the upper classes, will be able to endure such a heavy burden. What we should take up for serious consideration is the fact that these enemy countries have legitimated such a system, thus showing their firm resolve and also that they are considering the current year as the "year of a decisive war."

Increased Direct Taxes and Higher Tobacco Prices

MAINICHI—The Government has announced a plan for higher taxation. The proposed increases will be in indirect tax rates. The higher taxes coupled with the higher tobacco prices which are to go into effect today are expected to add ¥1,550,000,000 to the revenue of the Government in a normal year.

When the new tax rates are in force, one of the ideals which have been cherished by the authorities of the Finance Ministry for a long time will be a near reality. The increased indirect taxes will bring the revenue from this type of taxation to a figure representing nearly 90 per cent of the revenue from direct taxes. It will not be long before a condition is achieved under which the revenue from indirect taxes will equal the revenue from direct taxes, a state which will be necessary to stabilize the whole tax structure.

The plan would raise taxes on luxuries and goods which are not of daily necessity to a considerable extent. There is every indication that the Government will see that there are increases only in tax rates on goods which are not required for the construction of a structure enabling each of the people to do his share of the work of perfecting the nation's wartime structure. As for entertainment taxes, they would be increased materially, some of them to the extent of 200 per cent. Certainly there are few people who will object to this arrangement. One feature of the tax increase plan is the creation of a new tax called Special Act Tax. This is a tax whose establishment will be approved of by all who are anxious to see a reduction in money spent by the people on services which are not connected with the current situation.

As will be seen from the statement issued by the Finance Ministry, the object of the proposed revision upward of the indirect tax structure is to keep within bounds the purchasing power of the people rather than to help revenue. It is a pity that the Government did not see fit to take steps to increase its revenue substantially. The people are in a mood to be only too glad to have an opportunity of making a contribution toward the substantial increase of revenue, especially the revenue from direct taxes.

Scouting Plane Crew Cited for Gallantry

(Continued From Page 1)

a position where they could deal effectively with the hostile planes.

"After a while Air Chief Warrant Officer Yamada was wounded in a close combat in which his plane came under the concentrated fire of the enemy planes, and died a heroic death in the plane.

"Soon Third-class Air Warrant Officer Futakame, who was at the controls of the plane, sustained severe wounds. He ordered the signal-man to get through his decision to blast the plane. He died hardly before he had finished speaking.

"The seaplane by this time was dangerously low.

The signal-man, although wounded, left his seat, and pushing aside Warrant Officer Futakame, he took over the control.

"The seaplane ascended, and after a while it descended on the water north of the entrance to Davao Harbor.

"The brave signal-man climbed onto the float. After taking out the bodies of Chief Warrant Officer Yamada and Third Warrant Officer Futakame, he began to signal with his hands although his face was badly burned.

Rescued

"When he was found by a warship which had been looking for the seaplane since it was heard from for the last time, which was after it shot down an enemy bomber, he was still on duty, sending by means of signals by hand that the commander and pilot of the plane had died, and he himself had severe wounds.

"A rescue boat from the warship sped to the spot where the plane was on the water.

"He dropped into the water the moment he observed that rescue was reaching him.

"The next moment he managed to climb onto the float.

"When the rescue crew actually reached him, the gallant signalman asked of the crew of the rescue boat that the bodies of the commander and pilot of the seaplane be taken charge of quickly.

"After a short while the signalman found himself on board the warship. He was severely wounded in the face and limbs. Nevertheless, he managed to go to the commander of the warship and to report details of the operations his plane had engaged in."

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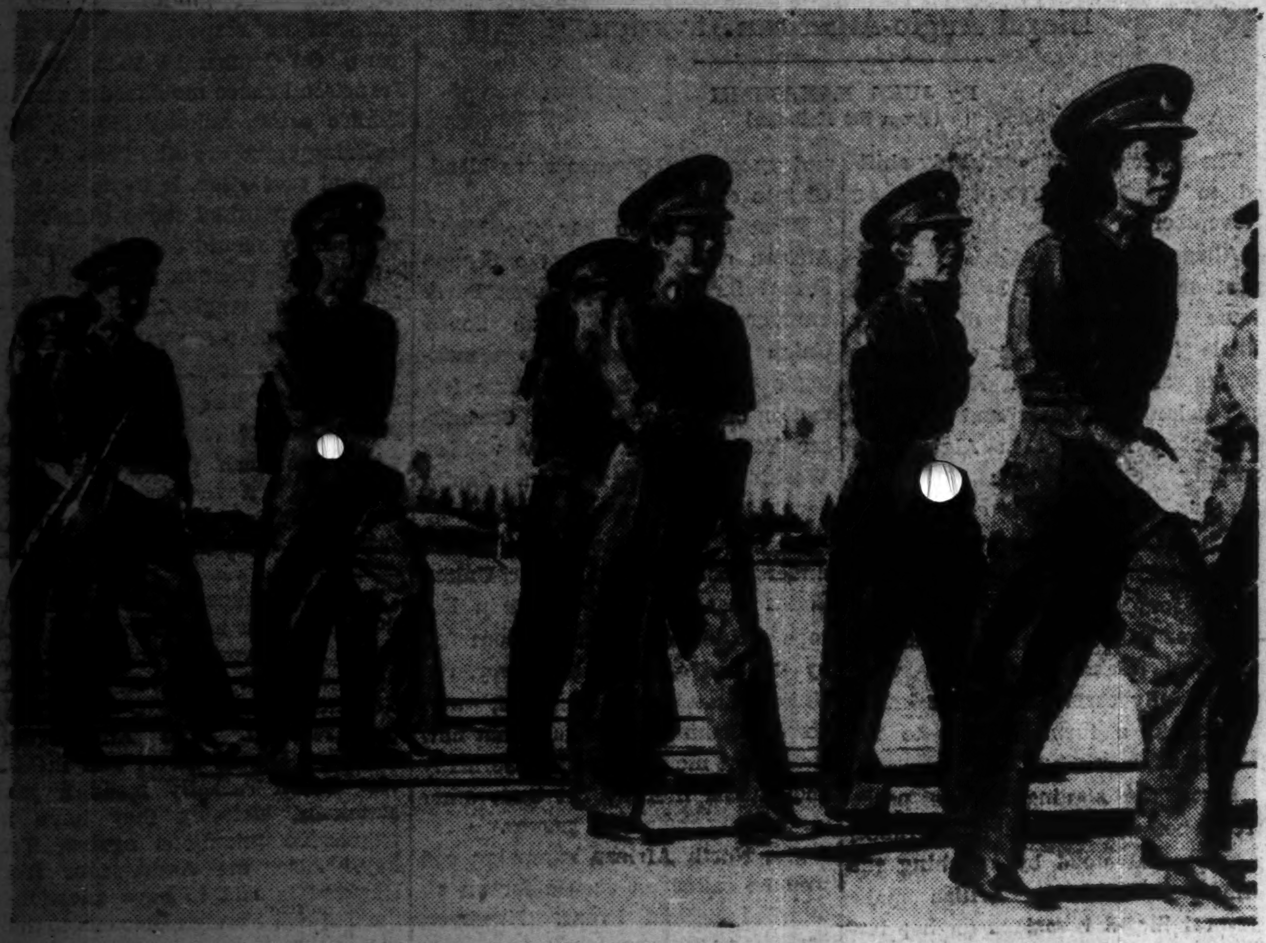
Detailed explanations sent on request.

CAMERA SHOTS OF ACTION ON THE FRONT AND BEHIND THE GUNS

Soldiers of Chosen engage in vigorous military exercises in the bitter cold of the Asiatic continent. These soldiers are playing an increasingly important part in the battle against the enemies of Nippon. (Passed by the War Ministry.)

Busy scene in a cooking school in Tokyo showing girls and women of Nippon actively engaged in the task of learning to cook nourishing and tasty dishes for the people behind the guns. This is one way in which Nippon is endeavoring to build a nation of sturdy men and women.

The new German Charge d'Affaires in China, Mr. Erich Kordt who will take the place of His Excellency Heinrich Stahmer who has been transferred to Tokyo as German Ambassador succeeding Major-General Eugen Ott.



Girl students of the newly established Girls' Military Academy in Thailand. These smartly dressed, able-bodied girls were selected from the pick of Thailand's fair maids.

Mid-winter wrestling season in full swing. Saganohana shoving Matsunosato out of the ring on January 14. Thirty-thousand spectators daily fill the great wrestling amphitheater at Ryogoku, Tokyo.

Nippon's thriving sheep farms produce large quantities of wool and mutton. Shown here is a newly taken photograph of a large farm on the slopes of Mt. Fuji, which has been found to be an ideal sheep-raising center.

ANTONESCU'S CALL ON HITLER STRESSED

Shows Rumania's Sincerity of Common Front With Reich, Bucharest Circles Say

Special to the Nippon Times

BUCHAREST, January 14.—Local political circles were deeply impressed with the news disclosing the visit of the Rumanian state leader Marshal Antonescu and his chief collaborator, Deputy Premier Mihai Antonescu, at the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

It is stressed here that a regular exchange of ideas is absolutely indispensable concerning the two countries' military and economic cooperation. The military situation is expected to have formed the main problem of the discussions as was stated in local political circles since the Fuehrer's and Marshal Antonescu's miltiary collaborators participated.

A discussion of the economic problems as stated in this connection likewise results from the common conduct of the war as well as Rumania's economic importance. The fact that these questions also had been discussed can be assumed from the participation of General Dobre, the Rumanian armament minister.

The visit of Marshal Antonescu and his closest collaborators to the Fuehrer is stressed by political circles here as proof of Rumania's sincerity in having a common share in the conduct of the war and of Rumania's determination to conclude the war in the East by effective cooperation until final victory has been won.

Bulgaria Cooperates

Domei

SOFIA, January 14.—For the furtherance of its cooperation with Germany, the Bulgarian Government decided to send to German labor fronts a large army of laborers and opened an office to handle business concerning the supply of labor to Germany.

Taking up the problem, Bulgarian morning papers dated today stated that the present step taken by the Government is not only for the sake of the Axis' victory but that the laborers will also contribute toward the rise of Bulgaria by by assisting Germany in its labor fronts.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Disturbances in India Continue Unabated

The anti-British disturbances in India are assuming far more serious proportions than ever before, particularly in the industrial district of Ahmedabad where Mahatma Gandhi's followers are many in number, the frontier provinces under the influence of the Red Shirt Party, and Punjab and Madras provinces.

In Ahmedabad, Indian masses raided police stations and government office buildings, resulting in armed clashes with policemen. In these fights, 28 were either killed or injured in addition to 33 Indians who were taken into custody.

Twenty-four British soldiers on patrol duty in Peshawar on January 10 were suddenly attacked by Red Shirt members who killed six Tommies and injured four others. Red Shirt Party members, on the previous night, raided railway guards in Peshawar, killing and injuring 13 British soldiers. Also bombs were thrown at the official residences of Surat Municipality officials in Bombay Province.

The British authorities in Calcutta, meanwhile, have commenced to confiscate foodstuffs of the Indian citizens under the pretext of meeting the present serious food shortage with the policy of supplying the people with "minimum food to sustain life." About one half of the population of Calcutta had evacuated for Orissa Province, but the latter district is now also suffering from an acute shortage of food. A similar situation prevails in Bombay Province where the people are facing a famine.

Roosevelt Makes Fantastic Budgetary Demands

President Roosevelt, who in his message to Congress on January 7 gave vent to his pet bravado that 1943 is a year for a general offensive to be launched by the United States, sent a budgetary message to a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate on January 11, calling for appropriations amounting to $109,000,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30 next year, of which $100,000,000,000 is earmarked for war expenditures. This 1944 budget approximately doubles the amount for 1943.

But the question remains how is the United States to raise such a tremendous sum. About $16,000,000,000, it is said, is to be raised by increased taxation, compulsory savings and the like. Also a policy of depending principally on bonds and paying interests by increased taxation is expected to be pursued to meet the new budget.

Such an unprecedented war budget will accelerate the severe drain even on the boasted material resources of the country. Just as Roosevelt himself points out that the United States may suffer from deficiency in human resources, serious difficulties are yet to be faced judging from the existing state of production there. With labor and materials in the state they are, a further expansion in production is almost impossible.

Moreover, with serious shortages in food and gasoline, national morale is at an extremely low ebb. Increasing antipathy toward the dictatorial methods of the President is also gaining with Congressional quarters insisting on a thorough examination of the budget.

Food Shortage Acute In Britain and U.S.

With the prolongation of the war, an acute shortage in daily necessities is being felt by the peoples of the United States and Great Britain. The utter dependency of the British Isles on the import of food provisions from foreign countries, especially India can be clearly seen in the announcement of the British Ministry of Food warning the British people to economize because of the difficulty of importing foodstuff from other countries. Lord Woolton, British Minister of Food, also announced that fish has been rationed in all restaurants in Britain. Restaurants selling 100 meals a day will receive a daily allotment of a mere two pounds, while those selling less, one pound. The amount of rationed cheese has also been cut down from 240 grams per person a week to 180 grams, while egg rations will also be decreased.

In the United States, the American War Production Board announced that there will be absolutely no production of washing machines, radios, typewriters and other consumers' good using important materials. Because of the shortage of important materials, more and more plastics and wood will be used for furniture. The usage of glass containers in place of metal ones is also under consideration.

Meanwhile, with shortage in food and gasoline in America, the bootleggers and gangsters of prohibition days have come to the fore again. The situation today is far more serious than at the time of "prohibition" as then the activity of gangsters was restricted to alcoholic trade while today they are handling all the goods of which there is a shortage.

Flynn's Appointment Disgusts Americans

The appointment of Edward J. Flynn, a Democratic Party leader of New York last week as United States Ambassador to Australia, is giving rise to heated discussion in American political quarters. Flynn is notoriously known as "Boss" Flynn in political circles. At the beginning of 1942, he was severely criticized for having appropriated public properties for the reconstruction of his residence.

According to a New York dispatch, Wendell Willkie, Republican leader, stated: "American citizens have probably shuddered at the news of the appointment of Edward Flynn to the Ambassadorship to Australia. To refined Americans, his appointment is disgusting."

When the bill for appointing Flynn was presented to the Senate on January 11, Senator Styles Bridges from New Hampshire declared that his appointment "is an insult to the Australians." He also demanded that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee should immediately investigate into the past deeds of Flynn.

Nippon-French Indo-China Ties Further Strengthened

Friendly relations between Nippon and French Indo-Chinn were still furthered with an agreement of views reached regarding export of rice and corn from French Indo-China which took place on January 11 between Ambassador Shigeru Kuriyama in the capacity of Secretary-General to the Ambassadorial Office and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China.

Although the quantities and the prices of the rice and corn to be exported from French Indo-China to Nippon have not been disclosed, the rice and corn to be supplied by French Indo-China during the third term of the Trade Agreement will be sufficient to contribute greatly to the food supplies within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Overseas Chinese Hail Nanking's War Declaration

Unanimous and enthusiatic approval of China's declaration of war against America and Britain and profound pride that they now are cooperating completely with Nippon to build Greater East Asia were expressed by Overseas Chinese everywhere last week. In Tokyo, more than 300 Chinese students studying at the Toa Gakko in Kanda received the news of their motherland's war entry with an outburst of pure joy. China's entry into the war, the return of concessions, and the abolition of extraterritoriality by Japan were, to them, an unexpected but glorious New Year's present.

In French Indo-China, Chinese there welcomed the news by flying the Chinese flag and the Rising Sun Banner of Nippon before their homes. At a mass meeting held by the Chinese in Cholon, resolutions to support President Wang Ching-wei and to fight Chungking to the end were passed with unanimous consent.

Domei reports from Manila reveal that Chinese leaders there were expecting China to enter the war and that they are determined to cooperate fully with Japan to establish an Asia for the Asiatics.

Meanwhile, the two and a half million Chinese residents in Malai and Shonan, who have been extending sincere cooperation to the Nippon Military Administration, also wholeheartedly approved the declaration of war by the National Government of China.

Chungking, on the other hand, shocked by the Nanking Government's entry in the Greater East Asia War, immediately held an emergency meeting of its political and military leaders to exchange views on measures to be taken hereafter.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1943

The Mammoth American Budget

The mammoth new budget of the United States for the 1943-44 fiscal year, requested by President Roosevelt in his message before a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives on January 11, is a measure certain to drive the country into an unprecedented wave of inflation and to deprive the American people of their traditional free economy. The excuse for this colossal new budget is that it is to finance the proposed general offensive which the President has promised for 1943. It is in a sense a logical supplement to the President's annual message to Congress on January 7 in which he boasted that the year 1943 would be the opportune time for the United States to launch a general counter-offensive against the Axis Powers. But whether the budget will succeed in its purpose is most questionable, as a realistic analysis of its probable consequences will show.

According to the President's message, the new appropriations will amount to $109,000,000,000, which is almost double the amount of the last year's budget at $59,000,000,000. Such an astronomical figure is indeed wholly unrealistic even in wartime. The first glance at this mammoth figure will inevitably arouse serious doubts as to the possibility of any nation actually consuming such an enormous budget. An interesting fact in this connection is that even President Roosevelt himself, who requested this mammoth budget, does not seem to have any definite confidence in the feasibility of consuming the new budget. Hence he went so far as to make special explanations on this point, affirming that he confidently believes in the feasibility of the new budget, although some Americans may condemn it as a mere dream of President Roosevelt. However, it does not go beyond Roosevelt's personal faith at best; it is a totally different issue from the actual developments yet to take place. With whatever personal confidence President Roosevelt may have worked out the budget, the anxiety of the American people will remain unallayed unless they are informed of practical means of utilizing such astronomical figures.

The presidential message indicates that as much as 96 per cent of the total national estimates is to be appropriated for war purposes. The war expenditures include those for the army and navy, the Lease-Lend arrangement, the activities of the Maritime Commission, and supplementary enterprises.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States' monthly war expenses have shown a markedly rising trend. The monthly figures averaged $1,850,000,000 at the time of the outbreak of the war, rapidly increasing to $2,100,000,000 in January of last year, to $3,400,000,000 in April the same year, and to $5,400,000,000 in July, with further indications of the figure reaching $8,000,000,000 by July this year. The Washington government expects, as is announced in the Presidential message, to meet as much as $16,000,000,000 of the increase in war expenditures by increased taxes and compulsory savings.

A glance over the measures taken by the United States in 1942 will reveal that 45 per cent of the total national expenditures, amounting to $59,000,000,000, were met by tax revenues with the rest depending on the income from national bonds. Tax increases in the year 1942 were effected in the form of a special war tax and new additional taxes imposed on low-salaried and wage-earning men. Inasmuch as the United States has been known as the most lenient country in the world in point of personal taxes, it can well be imagined how extremely hard a predicament the American people are about to face in bearing additional taxes to be imposed shortly as the result of the mammoth budget. Take for instance, the boom year of 1929 when a man with an annual income of $3,000 had to pay only $1.87 as his personal income tax. This man had to pay $30.80 in 1940, and the figure was raised to $151.80 in 1941. Perhaps the American people have never imagined such a drastic increase in their income taxes.

Until the announcement of the present mammoth budget consequent on the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Washington government has announced several tax-increase bills, including that of last March, and it is not difficult to imagine that the personal finance of the American people will inevitably meet with a total collapse through the operation of the enormous national budget.

The United States financial authorities, placing the utmost importance on the issuance of national bonds, have hitherto followed a policy of increasing taxes to pay interest on the bonds. This fact indicates that they will assume the same policy in the new fiscal year, increasing the issuance of low-interest national debentures. Tracing back the rate of America's issuance of national bonds in the past, one can see that there have been astoundingly sharp increases. As a matter of fact, the total issuance of national bonds in June, 1940 stood at $43,000,000,000, which jumped to the doubled figure of $86,500,000,000 at the end of last September. The enormousness of the figure can well be imagined in the light of the total of $26,000,000,000 in 1919 which is said to have been the highest record established in the amount of the issuance of America's national debentures at the time of the first World War. The innocent American people are now assigned to the extremely difficult task of disposing of such an unbearable drain.

Such a huge governmental disbursement naturally causes inflation. Apparently, in order to check this, the United States Government, simultaneously with the increase in taxes, in April of last year fixed the maximum prices of daily necessities. However, as the American government's policy of controlling commodity prices without limiting disbursements will cause an unbalanced economic activity, it cannot hope to effectuate a speedy increase of the wartime production.

Along with the swift development of the war situation, the self-styled most democratic country in the world, the United States, has been obliged to adopt an economic dictatorial system, and the American people have been completely deprived of their economic freedom. The free economy of the American people has been their life and soul. But Donald Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, who has been appointed to the post in accordance with the exigencies of the war, has virtually become a dictator as far as war production is concerned. Thus, the American people have been rendered incapable of using the plants they themselves built, a fact which is undoubtedly unbearable for them who have shared in the benefits of, danced to, and have been intoxicated in, the extravagance of a free economy.

All these factors enumerated above will only serve to increase dissatisfaction among the American people, with definite indications arising of the possibility of an internal collapse in the United States along with the prolongation of the war.

It is very easy to compile a huge budget, but for its successful execution, the existence of abundant materials is an absolute indispensable factor. The United States may perhaps claim that she has rich natural resources, but the mere existence of rich natural resources cannot by itself constitute a contribution to wartime activities. Only when the power of labor, the power of transportation and other factors of the like nature are properly coordinated will natural resources form an important element of wartime activities. But does present-day America possess such qualifications? It is highly problematical.

"The greatest in the world" may be the motto of the American people, but surely they will not relish receiving the world's largest national budget as a New Year present. For the American people, the year 1943 will turn out to be a general offensive against inflation instead of the loudly declared general offensive against the Axis-Powers. Unless they do their best to nip in the bud the extremely precarious policy of their government, they are most certain to be swallowed by the high seas of inflation.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 18, 1942

From Our Own Files

The Imperial Army Forces operating on the Malay front at about noon on January 15 captured Malacca, an important point on the western coast of Malaya and are now continuing in pursuit of the routed enemy, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

Batu Anam, strategic point east of Gemas in Western Johore, was captured at dawn yesterday by Japanese troops. Approximately 1,000 troops of the Australian 8th regiment were smashed, it was reported by Domei.

AMERICA'S AMBITIOUS SCHEME IN CHINA DOOMED TO FAILURE

In Distress, Chiang Kai-shek Makes Threatening Demands to U.S. With Loss of Supply Routes

(From the Toa)

Part 1

Study of modern military science teaches us that when two potentially strong nations enter into conflict, the inevitable outcome is a long drawn-out affair of endurance. The present war between Japan and the United States is such. From the Aleutian Islands down to the Solomons, the Pacific is a vast stage of battles. At specified points, encounters to overcome each other are going on, and will continue to go on.

Through a surprise attack, America lost the greater part of her naval strength at the very outset of the war. After continuous sea and air battles, especially in the South Pacific, the United States awakened to the fact that she could not defeat Japan by a simple out and out combat. She had greatly underestimated Japan's fighting strength. Becoming finally aware of the situation, she attempted to avoid actual encounters and chose instead, an indirect method. Thus, her scheme of establishing air bases in China to destroy Japan's economic front, believing it would cripple Japan's fighting strength, was conceived.

In viewing this second phase of American strategy, the Second Front in China assumes great importance. Even though she may again feel prepared enough, it is highly doubtful whether the United States will outwardly challenge the Japanese Navy on the Pacific. He main concern will be the establishment of the United States-Austraila route and the Australian-Indian route plus the fortification of American forces in China; in other words, aid to Chiang Kai-shek.

Link With China

It is of interest here, to note American public opinion after her defeats in the South Pacific. Battles for supremacy on the South Pacific, runs American thought, are not simply meant to safeguard the U.S.-Australian supply route, but has direct bearing on the fate of the Burma front. The United States aims to control this supply route in order to connect American production with India, and through some means, to complete the link with Chungking. This will enable her to establish firmly her air bases in China which she hopes to utilize as her first line of offensives against Japan.

It is unnecessary to relate facts concerning the aid which the United States extended to Chungking throughout the China affair in her attempted oppression of Japan. We cannot, however, overlook the point that this assistance was not meant simply as aid to Chungking, but was more firmly embedded in an attempted strangling of Japan's lifeline. In 1941, this aid began to assume monstrous proportions, and when the Commercial Treaty was abrogated in July, aid was being given openly.

Thus, in May 1941, Major-General Claggett Commander of the American air force in the Philippines, was sent to China as a special representative of Roosevelt, to aid in the reconstruction of the Chungking air force. Due to the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, the aid from the Soviets was rendered negligible. Upon the recommendations made by Major-General Claggett, the United States swiftly made the following possible.

1) Re-establishment of air bases.
2) Training of Chinese pilots.
3) Building of plants in interior China to manufacture and repair damaged airplanes.

Up to this time, the Chungking air force was principally made up of E-15 and E-16 and SB bombers, but types like the Curtis P-40 fighters, Boeing B-17 bombers began to enter Chungking via the air, or as parts, through the Burma route. By August, the number of American pilots in China was increased by three companies; assembling plants were established in Mengyin and Kweilin. Minute survey of possible air bases were made throughout China. With some four hundred engineers imported from the United States taking the lead, the work was begun in the selection of bases, planning, and in the improvement of Air bases. Points considered were: (1) a position suitable to menace Japan and her occupied territory, yet still safe from Japan's airplanes, (2) spots that the United States can make use of in the future.

With these points in consideration some twenty air fields were established throughout interior China; Fifty more bases as points of attack were laid out at different points. Communications were maintained for attack and escape. A good example would be the line connecting Chengteh and the East China Sea by the establishment of bases in Hengyang-Kian-Yingshan and Foochow.

Driven Out

With the declaration of war on December 8, 1941, the United States was driven out from under Chungking's skirt. She promptly took leadership of the Pacific strategy for the allies. Upon Roosevelt's advocacy, General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, was selected supreme Commander of the East Asian Forces composed of the land, sea and air powers of the United States, Britain, Holland and Chungking. The headquarters were established at Surabaya, Chiang Kai-shek was named head of the forces in China, with headquarters in Chungking. Under him, Lieutenant-General Stillwell of the United States army was made the chief staff-officer. Thus, with the linking of Chungking, Burma, India, Malai, the East Indies, and the Philippines, the strategic plan to encircle Japan was set up. However, the lightning thrusts of the Japanese Forces not only smashed, but broke up the encirclement ring. Particularly, Chungking's sea-lanes, which before the war were made up of the Central Route (Hawaii-Midway-Guam-Manila-Hongkong-Chungking) the Southern Route (Hawaii-Australia-the East Indies-Burma-Chungking) and the Northern Route, were not only broken up, but she also lost her points of communication—Shanghai, Hongkong, and Rangoon. They prove to be irreplaceable losses to Chungking. She was once jubilant over welcoming the United States and Britain when war was declared December, 1941, but Chiang Kai-shek probably never dreamt of the depth of misery into which he inevitably was to be thrust by the quick actions of Japan.

Thus, Chiang Kai-shek was left an orphan to protect his isolated regime, and weakly to shout anti-Japanism. The United States and Britain after losing all their strongholds in the East, see no other way out than to rely on Chungking's continued resistance against Japan and give what little aid they can. The War of Greater East Asia will probably move from the South Pacific islands to the fields of China. To confirm this, the following reasons can be given:

(1) As pointed out before, the United States and Britain have lost all of their points of offensive against Japan in the southern region, and have no other area outside of China to work from.

(2) To utilize the potentially vast Chungking army, it is most convenient to have China as their base for attack. In this way, Chungking can be made to bear the brunt of a long-term war.

(3) The impossibility of recuperating for some time from the defeats already suffered to recover their lost possessions in the southern region.

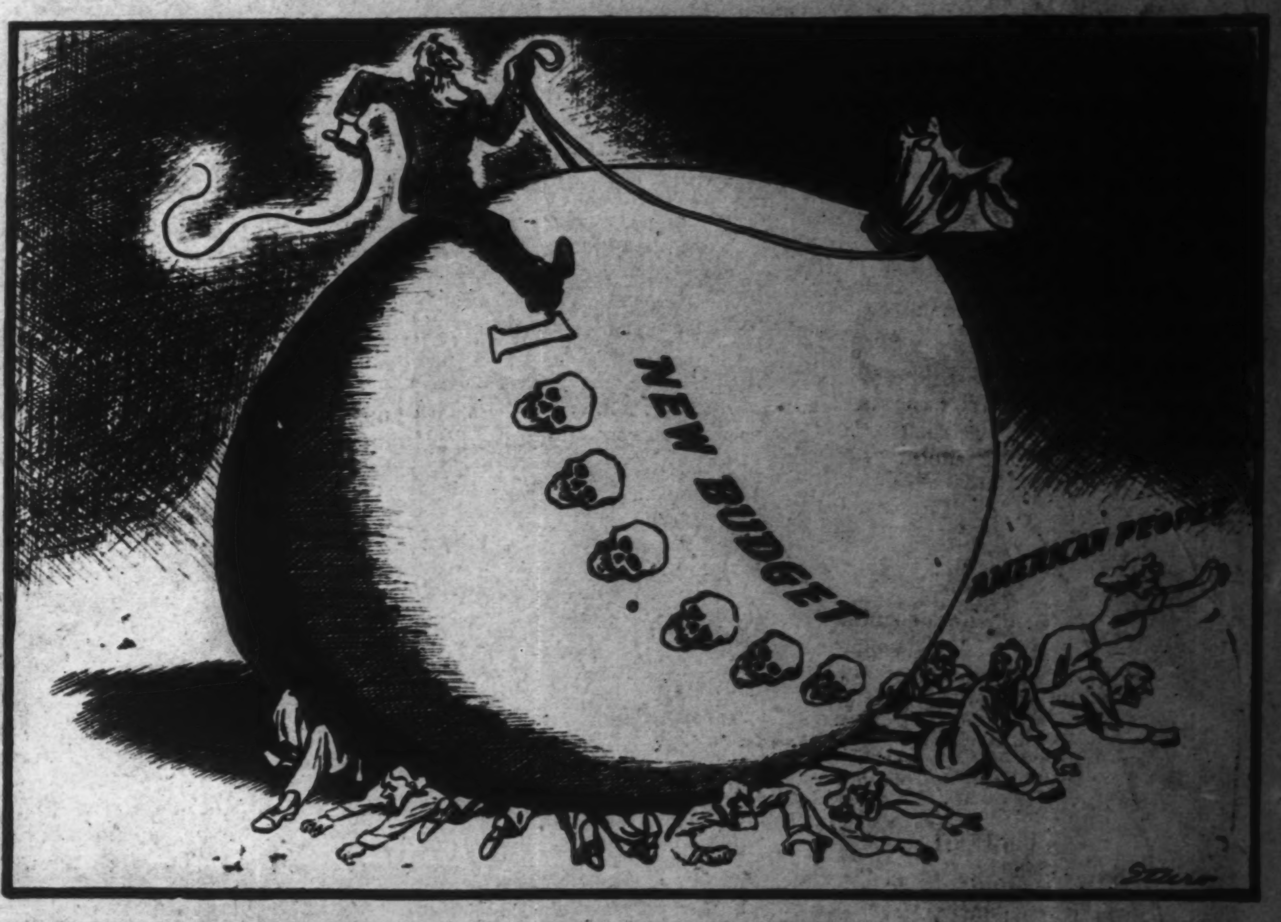
(4) Even though we assume that recovery of lost possessions is possible, their strategical position is not as great as China.

Heaviest Blow

With the opening of the Greater East Asia War the loss of the Burma route may be given as the greatest set-back to Chungking. This route was the only one left since the loss of the Hongkong route and the French Indo-China route. The shortage in fuel supplies and the stoppage of imports of machine-tools sorely affected the very movement and construction of the hinterland. According to reports from Chungking, the Lease-Lend Act of the United States promises them a loan of $1,000,000,000. It has been revealed that the Burma Route was utilized more than we had first imagined as a means to fulfil this loan in war materials. Chiang Kai-shek had sent several hundred thousand men to protect this route. With its collapse went the hopes of Chungking.

Since the loss of the Burma route, Chiang Kai-shek has not only put greater pressure on the United States but is actually threatening for greater aid. At a meeting of the Allied Powers in Washington, Chungking's representative emphatically declared that without establishing air bases in China no final victory on the Pacific can be won. Again, when Chiang Kai-shek made his third broadcast to the United States since the opening of the war, he declared: "Since Britain and the Soviet Union are concentrating all efforts in Europe, the United States and Chungking must bear the brunt in the Pacific. The American plants must be for the common use of all anti-Axis powers; therefore, Chungking must be given exactly the same consideration as Britain or the Soviet Union. As long as the United States and Britain continue their lukewarm aid toward Chungking, her only alternative would be in dropping out from the Allied Camp." His words are soft, but the contents of his demands are threatening.

More Dough to Kill More Doughboys



NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN MARKS TURNING POINT IN EUROPEAN WAR

Second World Conflict Enters Decisive Period With Illegal Anglo-American Invasion

By JUKA NAKANISHI
(From the Keikoku)

The scene of battle suddenly shifted to the North-African front on November 8, 1942.

Allegedly 500 Anglo-U.S. transport ships convoyed by a fleet of some 300 warships deliberately made illegal landings on various points along French North African colonies, Algeria and Morocco. Paratroop landings in Algiers exemplify clearly how this outrageous plan of the enemy was hatched beforehand, and though the French Army stationed in North Africa fought bravely against them, their resistance came to naught. The enemies inland movements were successfully carried out, thus bringing about a turning point to the European war situation.

Since the signing of the peace treaty between Germany and France, France had stood by watching the Americans and the British make several illegal invasions on her territories, but with the invasion of her North African territories, her patience was exhausted and France broke off all relations with the United States. With this turn of events the neutrality of Portugal, Spain, and Turkey became precarious, until today, whether to their liking or not, a clearly defined stand must be made by them. Further, the repercussion directly spread to even South America and the Near East.

The question is no longer merely political but military, and an important and decisive turning point on the globes' war situation has been instigated.

Invasion of French Colonies

Immediately following the illegal Anglo-American invasion of French territories in North Africa, Marshal Philippe Petain, on November 8, 1942 called an immediate conference, which was attended by General Maxim Weygand and Yves Chatel (Governor-General of Algeria). Three hurried conferences were held. Finally, Premier Pierre Laval handed a note to S. Pinkney Tuck, United States Charge d'Affaires in France, duly notifying him of the severance of diplomatic relations.

Thus, all outward friendly relations between France and the United States which prevailed since the signing of the Armistice between Germany and France on June 22, 1940, in Campaigne Forest ceased to exist. The liquidation of her relations with the United States means closer cooperation with the Axis powers. It is a fact that France's attitude towards the Axis Powers even after the Armistice left much room for improvement. Since Laval returned to the Cabinet in April, 1942, a greater degree of cooperation was had, but various fundamental problems were still left unsolved. However, the invasion of North Africa finally led France to take a decisive stand.

Two days after the North African invasion (November 11, 1942) Chancellor Hitler, with the full understanding of the Vichy Government, sent Field Marshal Gert von Rundstedt with a full force of armed troops into all important sites in unoccupied France. The occupation was concluded within 12 hours. Italy also carried out similar occupations. In this manner, the two colors that once flew separately over occupied and unoccupied France were blended into one.

What connection has the North African campaign with the Second Front? Since the Communist Party anniversary in 1941, the Soviet Union has continuously been making demands for an immediate formation of a Second Front. Commissar Yacheslav M. Molotov visiting Washington and London, finally concluded an agreement with England and also came to a verbal understanding with the United States that a Second Front in Europe would be formed without fail by the end of 1942. However, the United States and England, who despite Communism, figure that now is the best moment to have Germany and Russia literally eat each other up and dig their own graves.

The North African campaign can well be called an excuse for an attempted Second Front. However, North Africa and Europe proper are entirely two different continents. The North African campaign was merely carried out to raise the drooping morale on the people in America and Britain.

Economic Significance

Economically, the North-African campaign has the following significance. Since the outbreak of the present war, the United States in her attempt to woo neutral countries has frequently resorted to economic blockade. In her South American policies, this weapon has been most effectively used, and the same method is now being extended to France, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey.

In April, 1941, when Laval replaced Admiral Jean F. Darlan as Premier of France, the United States who had been supplying France with about two vessels of foodstuffs every month, threatened stoppage of food supplies to France. Algeria, Tunis and the other French colonies are important sources of materials to France, and if they should ever come under Anglo-American influence, the effect no doubt, will be serious. Phosphorus found in these regions is important for Europe as agricultural fertilizers. Morocco produces 1,500,000 tons of this material and Algeria, 700,000 tons.

North Africa is rich in ore also. Algeria produces 3,000,000 tons, Tunis, 950,000 tons and Morocco, 300,000 tons. Other than the above, cobalt, nickel, and molybdenum are also produced.

The economic importance attached to the invasion of Anglo-American forces arises from the possibility that these supplies may be cut off from the Axis nations. This is, however, merely a possibility.

Iberian Countries' Fear

No doubt, the invasion gave rise to much fear in Spain and Portugal. The Anglo-American military strategy has always pointed towards the weakest point of defense within neutral countries.

Fully understanding this fear, the United States and England gave the following guarantee to Spain and Portugal on the day of their landing, November 8, 1942.

(1) That the United States and England would work in close harmony in preparing their landings on North Africa.

(2) That no military operations would be made against Spain or Portugal or on their colonies.

That the above guarantee is merely a scrap of paper can be seen by the various acts committed by the United States and England since the very outbreak of the war. The guarantee in no respect alleviates the fears. On October 17, 1942, General Francisco Franco mobilized a part of Spain's army, although Spain, still suffering from the ill effects of her internal revolution, is in no position to make an initial move unless her very safety should be endangered.

Portugal's position is slightly different. For Anglo-American interests, it is wiser for various reasons to allow her neutrality to continue unmolested. The strong note of protest handed to the United States when American planes flew over Portugal on November 24 1942, also shows that Portugal herself will not easily give in to Anglo-American threats.

In the Balkans, Turkey's international position has become very delicate. As reported from a Stockholm dispatch early last December, Germany's Ambassador to Turkey was recalled. The Ambassadors from the United States and the Soviet Union recently made a joint statement claiming they have no aggressive intentions against Turkey. Also, the Ambassador from England is said to have questioned the Turkish Foreign Office as to their intentions if and when the war spreads to the eastern Mediterranean.

Thus, the North African campaign greatly affected the political, military, and economical status of Europe, and has finally brought the European war into its final stages. We have now entered 1943 which the enemies claim as "their offensive year." The second World War has at last entered the stage of decisive battles.

In the Periodicals

Domei Jumpo, Vol. 6, No. 35 dated December 30, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. The magazine fully covers the important news items at home and abroad in a summarized way, during the period of December 11-20, 1942.

Shuho, a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 326 dated January 13, 1943 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: Farm Villages and the War of Greater East Asia, Labor Problem in Decisive Battle, and Labor Front of Belligerent Countries.

Shashin Shuho, a weekly pictorial published by the Board of Information, No. 254 dated January 13, 1943 (in Japanese). The weekly contains the leading news items at the fighting and home fronts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which are told in pictures.

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XIV, No. 2 dated January 14, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Contents: Calendar of the Week (Dec. 28-Jan. 8), News Highlights, A Monroe Doctrine for East Asia, Troubled America, 'Stand by to Submerge,' Pitiful Australia, Dr. Heinrich Stahmer, Legal Expert Places War Guilt on U.S., Stranger Than Fiction, Editorials, General Emilio Aguinaldo, and Elementary Japanese Course.

Kokusai Keizai Shuho, Vol. 24, No. 2 dated January 9, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading Articles: Strengthening Productive Capacity, Meaning of Amalgamation of Large Banks, Assassination of Darlan and Situation of North Africa, the Phase of Increased Production of Cotton in Celebes, the Way of Development of Control Association, and U.S. Wartime Economy Analyzed.